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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS TO DISCUSS SOVIET ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD101142 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda--Al-Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Congress organization, said today that seven states have agreed so far to the request made by the governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan for holding an extraordinary session of the foreign ministers of the members of the organization to discuss the situation arising from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Chatti said that the Government of Pakistan has expressed its readiness to host the conference in Islamabad starting 26 January. He added that the states which have agreed to attend the conference are Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Sultanate of Oman, Morocco, Tunisia and Sudan.

DATE CONFIRMED FOR BEIRUT CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF PALESTINIANS

NC091842 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[Text] At its latest meeting, the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee decided to confirm the date for convening the sixth session of the Arab people's conference in Beirut in the second half of this month. This confirms the date decided upon at the Lisbon conference for solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Our correspondent has learned that a number of the conference's permanent secretariat members have begun to arrive in the Lebanese capital. Our correspondent has also learned that the PLO has nothing to do with the postponement of the meeting to this date.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER SALAH KHALAF ATTACKS AL-QADHDHAFI

NC100905 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has reaffirmed that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was the one who started the campaign against the PLO and the Palestinian people.

Speaking in two separate meetings in Ad-Damur and Tibnin, brother Abu Iyad said: If we keep silent about Al-Qadhdhafi's attacks, it will open the way for further Arab attacks against our Palestinian revolution and people.

He revealed that the Fatah Central Committee adopted a decision a year ago to boycott Al-Qadhdhafi and not to visit him or let him visit us in order to keep his evil and good away from us and not give any justification to any regime, especially As-Sadat's, to weaken Libya by our response to Al-Qadhdhafi.

He also revealed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent a cable last March insisting on the dispatch of a Palestinian delegation to Libya. He also used many mediators for this purpose. A Palestinian delegation, including Abu Iyad, met with Col 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and concluded a 10-point agreement, the most important points of which were Libya's agreement to work politically to support the PLO and its political program as well as provide aid to the PLO. In addition, Al-Qadhdhafi would provide whatever he wanted to the PLO groups. We are not against this, brother Abu Iyad said, because any penny given to any group would be just like going to us.

Abu Iyad said: Al-Qadhdhafi asked us to send military men and strugglers and we responded to his request. We have not asked to withdraw our strugglers from Libya because we do not want to withdraw anyone. But if the colonel wants to expel them, let him do so, and he will bear the responsibility before the Libyan people.

Brother Abu Iyad asked why Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had started this campaign after the 10-point agreement. He revealed that Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali at-Turayki held a 3-hour meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance before the start of the Libyan campaign against the PLO. We have learned, Abu Iyad said, that Libya agreed to supply the Americans with the quantity of oil with which Iran had been supplying them before they stopped. He said that the other price [as received] was for Libya to make concessions to As-Sadat through the United States by attacking the PLO and Fatah.

Brother Abu Iyad explained that the money that we were deprived of belonged to the Libyan people. Before Al-Qadhdhafi came to power, the Libyan people formed a committee for the support of Palestine, which was later called the Committee for Donations to Fatah. He added that before Al-Qadhdhafi came to power, the Libyan people provided generous donations, which used to be made by popular processions coming from Libya's most remote areas.

Brother Abu Iyad rediculed Al-Qadhdhafi's green book. He said: Not even a small Palestinian boy would accept this book. If he were to, then it would be taught in Fatah and I would personally distribute it.

PALESTINIANS IN LIBYA CELEBRATE FATAH MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

NC100925 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Palestinian masses in Libya have celebrated the 15th anniversary of Fatah. Some 2,500 Palestinian and Libyan citizens gathered at the Tripoli camp, where a photograph of the brother commander in chief was posted. Photographs of the Palestinian revolution martyrs as well as slogans affirming the readiness of the Palestinian masses to struggle in defense of the independence of the Palestinian national will and their insistence of defending it against custodianship, containment and extortion were also raised.

During the celebration, the assemblage affirmed its loyalty to the Palestinian revolution and the commander of the Palestinian people, brother Abu 'Ammar. Among the slogans raised were: No to the so-called revolutionary committees, yes to the PLO; yes to the Palestinian national will; with you Abu 'Ammar we will complete the march.

The Al-Qadhdhafi authorities were surprised by the scope of the popular participation in this Palestinian day. They sent intelligence elements to arrest Palestinian citizens and interrogate them. The Al-Qadhdhafi authorities arrested Palestinian citizen Husni Shahur for refusing to cooperate with the Al-Qadhdhafi committees. He received serious injuries and was admitted to a hospital.

A feeling of contempt prevails among the Palestinians in Tripoli toward the small group of people who responded to Al-Qadhdhafi's pressure and joined his committees. They had to take refuge in Libyan army camps for fear of the anger and revenge of the Palestinian masses.

## BAHRAIN

### AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ ON U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN EGYPT, ISRAEL

JN100710 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0540 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 January--The Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ affirms that the facilities which the United States has obtained from Egypt or will obtain from Israel are for the purpose of reinforcing the U.S. role of guaranteeing the implementation of the Camp David accords and bears no relation to the recent Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The paper cites statements by Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali in which he announced that the U.S. Air Force has carried out training in Egypt for several weeks.

In a commentary today, the newspaper points out that the aim behind offering these facilities to the United States in Egypt and Israel is to confront Arab resistance against the Camp David settlement once it becomes clear that such resistance will affect the implementation of the accords.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ affirms that the U.S. military presence in Israel has another aim; namely, to intimidate Arabs and make them abandon the idea of using the military option to liberate their land if all other doors were closed in their faces.

## KUWAIT

### MINISTER CITES FATE OF KUWAITIS INVOLVED IN MECCA ATTACK

LD100926 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0708 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper said today that a Kuwaiti is apparently still in custody in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for his involvement in the assault on the Mecca Grand Mosque last November.

The weekly AL-HADAF quoted Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn as saying that four Kuwaitis participated in the operation and that a fifth person was arrested while en route to Saudi Arabia. Three Kuwaitis were executed in Saudi Arabia among the 63 members of the group which carried out the assault. Husayn said the fourth person who participated in the assault on the mosque, which lasted 2 weeks before the Saudi forces were able to end it, died before the trial of those accused of carrying out the operation. As for the bodies of the three Kuwaitis executed yesterday, the minister of state said that according to information at hand the government has received no requests in the matter.

### FOREIGN MINISTER URGES ISLAMIC UNITY IN FACE OF INTERFERENCE

LD091440 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has called on the Arab and Islamic nation to work with sincerity and honesty and to adopt a united, serious and firm stand against the quarrels of the major powers and their interference in various parts of the world.

In a statement given to AL-BILAD and published today, Shaykh Sabah said the excuses and justifications these days are being reiterated in preparation for interventions from various places which may turn our Arab and Islamic region into a region of disturbances and instability--a region of cold war which could turn into hot wars that would only benefit our enemies who are lying in wait for us.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister stressed the need to adopt a strong firm and rapid Arab and Islamic action to confront the possibilities in the wake of the present situation in Afghanistan, which he considers a natural result of the quarrels of the major powers in the service of their interests. He emphasized the necessity for the Islamic congress to bear its full responsibility in this matter. He said that what has happened in Afghanistan is a matter of concern for the Islamic nation and hence the responsibility to confront it must be Islamic. He once again declared his country's rejection of any foreign intervention in the affairs of others. He called for coordination among brothers at the highest levels to put a halt to these interventions--coordination springing from the concern for our faith and dignity. He also called for work to establish security and peace not only in our countries but throughtout the whole Islamic world.

PRIME MINISTER HAS EYE OPERATION IN LONDON

ID071202 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn has announced that a complementary eye operation to the operation carried out last month on the right eye of His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister, was carried out in London last night.

The minister of state has informed KUNA that the complementary operation was a success and that his highness the crown prince and prime minister is now under the care of the specialists who have confirmed that his condition is fully satisfactory.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM CALLS FOR SOVIET, U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM AREA

ID090925 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Toward a Logical Arab Stand"]

[Excerpts] The Security Council might or might not conclude today its debate of the question of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It might come out with a resolution condemning the invasion or it might not because of the possible and expected Soviet veto.

In case of a veto at the Security Council the matter will be taken to the General Assembly where condemnation is likely.

Despite the fact that the United States, like a whore preaching chastity, is leading this campaign, the world community must strongly and forcefully condemn the Soviet invasion on the grounds that it is not only a real aggression against the Afghan people and its sovereignty but is also against all peoples and their right to sovereignty. Invasion must be banned, in all circumstances and by all standards, regardless of whether it is committed by a big or a small state or by the Soviet state or the American state.

But why should this opportunity to strike while the iron is still hot not be taken so that the Security Council or the General Assembly can call in a single resolution, for the ending of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the withdrawal of foreign troops and simultaneously call for the withdrawal of U.S. fleets from the Arab Gulf area, the Arabian Sea and the area adjacent to the Indian Ocean? This would be a call for peace on one hand and for the peoples' right to protection against foreign invasion and the imposing of governments on them on the other.

If those who boast about peace, whether in Washington or Moscow, have one iota of faith in peace or in working for it, they must respond, even if out of embarrassment, to such a step and prove that they are civilized states and not pirates or bandits. Moreover, through such a step those in Moscow and Washington would be able to insure security for their friends and protection against the real dangers threatening them, dangers which, in one aspect at least, stem from their savage thrust towards those whom they claim to be their friends.

We assume that the Soviets are strong enough not to be afraid of local armies. Therefore, the Soviets fear the U.S. fleets and their threat of invasion. Therefore, let the solution--through pressure by the common friends of the two sides--be the withdrawal of both sides from the area, particularly since it has become apparent to the Soviets that their invasion of Afghanistan means antagonizing the whole Islamic world and to the Americans that their fleets will not be able to release the hostages, assuming that they have indeed come for this purpose.

Perhaps it would be wise for the Soviets to realize before it is too late that confrontation with mounting Islamic feelings against them would in fact be advantageous to the Americans who would exploit it for themselves and use it as a cover.

We Arabs must be wise as well, so that the Americans do not use us as fodder in a conflict in which we would only be the victims. For in the final analysis the two giants will not fight for the sake of Afghanistan or for anybody else except Israel, for whose sake the United States would fight.

Just as we understand why the United States did not submit to the demand to extradite the shah we must also understand that the Soviet Union, as a superpower, is no less arrogant than the United States; in other words, it will not retreat under threat. Geography is geography and Afghanistan is not Cuba. Therefore, the honorable and equitable solution is to call on both sides to get out of the area. Maybe in this way we can open the way for the Soviet Union to rationalize and thus give it the opportunity to retreat. Or we should put both sides to test and then we would be free to act as we like, without falling under the Soviet or the U.S. shadows.

PDRY

THANK YOU MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM AFGHAN PRESIDENT

LD091630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Brothers 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and premier have received a cable of thanks from Comrade Babrak Karmal, in reply to the cable sent him by the two brothers on the occasion of his election as secretary-general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Unity Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and of the Council of Ministers. It reads:

I warmly and cordially thank you and the PDRY Government for your congratulatory cable to us expressing your sincerest wishes for the Afghan people, who have entered a new phase and have achieved bold victories, and for your fraternal congratulations on the occasion of my election as secretary-general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Unity Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and premier. Comrades: We are confident of revolutionary solidarity between the peoples of the Yemen and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--peoples who have won decisive victories to strengthen their revolutions and reinforce their struggle against malicious conspiracies. Comrades: I take this opportunity to extend to you our sincerest wishes for continued health and prosperity for the friendly Yemeni people.

ADEN RADIO CONDEMNS EGYPT FOR PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS

ID091112 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] The mass media of the Egyptian regime, which has fatefully enmeshed itself with Zionist-American imperialist designs, continue to launch feverish propaganda campaigns against the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen and to concoct false and spurious reports about the political and security situation with the intention of rendering the country suspect and distorting its reputation and status.

An example of such spurious, false reporting is an article published on 8 January in AL-JUMHURIYAH, which belongs to the agent As-Sadat's intelligence apparatus, alleging that large numbers of workers and students in Democratic Yemen had recently demonstrated in the Tawahi and Shaykh Utman areas, during which they chanted slogans condemning our progressive regime, our support for the Afghan revolution and so forth. The paper also claimed that the security forces had assaulted the demonstrators and taken them to detention camps.

An Aden news agency commentator says such totally false and concocted reports, which our people well know to be types of (?dreams) revolving only in the minds of officials of the As-Sadat mass media, have only one aim: to obfuscate what is going on in the Egyptian arena to bring about the normalization of Israeli-Egyptian relations, and to divert the attention of Egyptian public opinion away from the destiny and future toward which they are being driven by As-Sadat's further plunge into the arms of imperialism and Zionism. They are also a desperate attempt by As-Sadat's mass media to enable As-Sadat to escape from the state of isolation and Arab blockade into which he was thrust after establishing a separate peace with the Zionist entity.

The Aden news agency commentator states that Yemeni, Arab and international public opinion is fully aware of the extent of the stability and security which applies to our internal conditions and our masses, as well as of the extent of the cohesion between these masses and the authority. The violent demonstrations against the As-Sadat regime and other regimes hostile to the interests of their peoples make these regimes believe that violent demonstrations can creep along to us, but they know perfectly well that what is revolving in their imagination can never find its way to us because of this cohesion and the regime prevailing in our country, which is based on the interests of the masses.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD EXPRESSES 'EXTREME DISPLEASURE' WITH U.S. MEDIA

LD101141 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz announced that most of the articles of the basic system of government in the kingdom have now been formulated. His highness said this system consists of about 200 articles and that they all derive from Islamic law. He said all measures in this system will be completed within the next 21 months and its announcement will be accompanied by another announcement concerning the formation of the Consultative Council, to be complementary to the Council of Ministers.

His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed extreme displeasure with the media campaign which the kingdom is being subjected to by certain American and European media controlled by the Zionists. He said: We will not accept that our friendship with the Americans is one-sided. We are not obliged to befriend them. The doors open before us are many and legitimate in all fields. His highness said the oil weapon is not a private weapon owned by one side, but it is a basic material on which our life and the life of others is based. He said discussions are now underway on American guarantees to compensate for the fall in the value of the dollar and that American officials fully understand the fluctuations which the dollar has been subjected to.

This came in a statement which his highness the crown prince and deputy prime minister made to the Lebanese AL-HAWADITH, the American Washington STAR, the British FINANCIAL TIMES, the French LE FIGARO and published today by AL-JAZIRAH.

At the beginning of his statement his highness expressed his regret over the process of a campaign which certain American and European media have launched against the kingdom despite the fact that Western civilization from A to Z chiefly relies on the kingdom, and that disruption of oil to it will turn its civilization into a cold piece of iron. In this connection his highness referred to the campaign of lies and trivialities recently spread concerning the incident at the Grand Mosque in Mecca saying they were all very far from the truth, which we place clearly before those who seek the truth, and we will help them to attain this. He said officials in the kingdom are totally convinced of the importance of the media in replying to such tendentious propaganda and false allegations, particularly since the affairs of the kingdom are clear and comprehensible and require no effort to convey their facts to the people.

His Highness Prince Fahd went on to say that we have examples and information of world Zionism standing behind all these press campaigns and the unfounded concoctions which are basically aimed at harming the kingdom and distorting its Arab and Islamic role, particularly that which is connected with the Palestinian cause.

His highness pointed out that the policy of silence which the kingdom has hitherto pursued in the field of information must change. He added that neither the American press nor the American people have their interests served by such an unjust campaign, especially at this time, when states such as the Saudi Kingdom openly maintain their friendship with the United States. He described this friendship as being based not merely on sentiments but also on interests, and that there is not a single American state which does not benefit from this friendship.

Prince Fahd continued: We do not ask anyone to support us if we are in the wrong. On the contrary, the support we seek is for right and justice. There are many states such as the Soviet Union which are only too ready to supply the kingdom with everything it wants. In other words, we could easily replace the Americans.

His highness expressed the hope that the false information campaign against the kingdom in particular will cease, adding that Zionism marshals all its potentials to prejudice Saudi-American relations and indeed American-Arab relations in general so that it can exert individual control over the American people and get its hand on all its resources.

He said Israel has no friends and it attaches no weight to any state. Clear evidence of this is her present relations with Egypt. What does Israel give in return to As-Sadat, who has sacrificed for her sake a great deal with the Arab nation?

The crown prince and deputy prime minister lauded the American stand 2 years ago with regard to the Arab stand and Arab rights. If matters have developed and taken another course, this does not mean that we should stop demanding our rights. Indeed we must prepare and make such a demand our main cause.

His highness again called for laying down a strategic plan for unified Arab action to restore usurped Arab rights. He said we are in agreement on the principle and the idea, but what we need is to rise above minor differences and personal hatred.

Regarding the oil question, His Highness Prince Fahd stressed that the question of oil is of such importance and seriousness that it should be kept far away from bickering, wrangling and guarded from defiant currents so that we will not find ourselves in a position where we could lose control over it. Hence the kingdom's policy of not imposing large increases on its prices out of concern for the interest of the developing states in Asia and Africa--and they are friendly states--and indeed for the interest of the states of Western Europe and Japan, which stand by us.

Concerning the fluctuation of the value of the dollar, Prince Fahd said it is the oil states which will pay the price for any convulsions to which the dollar might be exposed and that there is no other currency which can assume the role of the dollar, as all currencies in one way or another are linked to the dollar.

On relations with South Yemen, he said he informed President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il during the Tunis summit of the kingdom's viewpoint that there is no objection to any Arab country receiving aid from any big power. But to be committed to such power, whether Eastern or Western, would be in the interests of neither that country nor its neighbor, and that the kingdom does not wish to harm Democratic Yemen, just as it does not wish the latter to harm it and its regime. He added that when the Yemeni president visits the kingdom, he will repropose the kind of relationship which should exist between two neighboring Arab countries and the effect of international commitments on it.

On Saudi-Iranian relations, his highness stated: We try to maintain good relations, since we live in the same region with Iran. It would be neither in our interests nor in Iran's interests to have any misunderstanding between us, especially since the new regime in Iran functions under the slogan of the Islamic faith. Which also is our slogan in the kingdom.

## Discusses Palestine, Mosque Incident

JN091437 Doha QNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 9 January--[Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister] Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that Saudi Arabia will not agree to the establishment of military bases on its territory and will not extend any military facilities to the Americans or to anyone else.

In a lengthy interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, published today, Prince Fahd says the threat of invading the oil fields is a threat directed against Europe and Japan more than against his country. Fahd said they can only invade the desert in our country and we can live after the destruction of the oil fields, because we are people of the desert.

Prince Fahd said Saudi Arabia's friendship with the United States is based on Saudi interests, but he added: We will extend our hands in friendship to everyone who is prepared to assist us, while respecting our freedom and independence.

The Saudi crown prince defined three conditions for a strong Arab stand: these are solidarity, internal stability and security, and the mutual protection of interests within the framework of economic integration.

Saudi Prince Fahd said the adoption of stronger measures against Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and his initiative requires Arab unity. He said Saudi Arabia is prepared to shoulder the consequences of leadership if agreeable to the Arab nation.

Crown Prince Fahd reaffirmed that Saudi Arabia had no foreknowledge of President as-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem.

Saudi Prince Fahd related many details regarding this matter. He talked about his meetings with President as-Sadat prior to the latter's initiative, details that he conveyed to the leaders of Jordan, Syria and Iraq.

In his interview, the Saudi crown prince also discussed Saudi oil policy. He denied that the statements by Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani on Saudi Arabia's refusal to use oil as a political weapon reflects his government's official policy.

Fahd said Yamani is not authorized to make statements on these matters. Fahd added: Of course, no particular Arab resources would be more valuable to us than we ourselves, but talk about the use of oil [as a political weapon] just for the sake of talking causes us many problems without doing any good.

Referring to the Palestinian question, Fahd said U.S. President Carter told him shortly after his election that he is prepared, and has the desire and the will, to recognize the PLO if the PLO recognizes Resolution 242, following the deletion of the last part of this resolution, which refers to the Palestinians as refugees. Prince Fahd said President Carter assured him that if the PLO accepts the amended resolution, the United States will then recognize it.

Fahd said: We as Arabs should have had specific and defined stands and should have adhered to these stands. We should determine our destiny ourselves and adhere to a specific framework. Fahd added: If such a framework existed, events would have taken a different course.

In his interview, Crown Prince Fahd praised the U.S.-Soviet joint statement on the Middle East, but he blamed the Arabs for not making use of this statement and for not supporting it collectively and at the same time.

Fahd also talked about the possibility of the establishment of a Palestinian state. He said he is convinced about this matter and that other states, especially those in Europe, are also convinced that there can be no stability without a Palestinian state. The same applies to the U.S. intelligensia.

Referring to the present Israeli Government, Prince Fahd said: "I should say for the record that U.S. President Carter was more displeased than anyone by the success of Begin and his party in the elections." Fahd said that Carter's displeasure was clear and public.

Referring to relations with Iran, the Saudi crown prince said there are no problems between Saudi Arabia and Iran at present. He said: "We are satisfied in regard to this matter, contrary to the situation during the shah's rule." Fahd said top-level discussions are under way between the two countries, in order to unite their stands. He said that an invitation has been extended to the Saudi foreign minister, who will visit Iran soon.

Crown Prince Fahd revealed that he is studying the possibility of inviting the greatest possiblity of inviting the greatest possible number of leaders of the Muslim world to try to unify all the Islamic sects, "so that the interpretations that are closest to logic and to our contemporary age can be adopted from all of these sects."

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd also revealed that a consultative council [majilis lil shura], the number of whose members will range from 50 to 70, will be appointed in Saudi Arabia within the next 2 months. Fahd said this council will study the Saudi Kingdom's "basic law" [an-nizam al-asasi]--something similar to the constitution. Fahd said this is being prepared at present and will consist of 220 articles.

The Saudi crown prince talked in detail about the Mecca mosque incident. He reaffirmed that [words indistinct] internal or external, with this action. However, he said Saudi Arabia still places question marks on this event and that something could emerge in the future to change this belief. Fahd said those who stormed the Mecca mosque included persons from Pakistan and other countries. He said the leaflets were printed in Kuwait. Fahd said the mosque's attackers paid 40,000 riyals to one of the janitors and were thus able to bring arms and ammunition into the mosque. Fahd said the Saudi authorities have been aware of the existence of the group that carried out the attack against the Mecca mosque for 6 or 7 years and were watching the movements of its members. He said many of them were arrested at various times and then released, in return for guarantees.

The Saudi crown prince accused the United States and Europe of greatly exploiting the incident, because they do not want to see stability, security and development in Saudi Arabia.

In answer to a question on Lebanon, Prince Fahd strongly denied that former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un or the Phalangist Party are Saudi Arabia's friends. He said Saudi Arabia is exerting constant efforts to solve the situation in Lebanon.

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd accused Sham'un's group of looting goods owned by Saudi merchants, by seizing a ship that was carrying these goods to the port of Beirut.

## Calls for Olympics Boycott

LD091112 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, general director of youth welfare, has called on Arab and Islamic states to boycott the forthcoming summer Olympic games in Moscow in protest of the Soviet aggression on Afghanistan and in support for the Afghan fraternal Muslim youth. In telegrams to the ministers of youth and sports and to the Olympic committee chairmen in the Arab and Muslim world his royal highness refers to the decision of the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee on boycotting the games in the light of the flagrant Soviet intervention against the will of the Afghan fraternal Muslim people.

## UN REPRESENTATIVE TO REQUEST DEBATE ON SOVIET AGGRESSION

LD091428 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1037 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Ja'far Mustafa (Allagany), the kingdom's representative to the United Nations, has declared that the kingdom will be among the countries that will request a special and extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly to debate Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. A resolution on this did not secure a two-thirds vote at the Security Council.

In a statement to AL-BILAD published today, (Allagany) said consultations among the Arab and Islamic countries which are members of the Security Council are taking place on this subject and that a number of countries are prepared to cast their votes. However, the final position has not yet been clarified. He said the kingdom was among the states that asked that the case be referred to the United Nations after the Soviet veto at the Security Council. He pointed out that Saudi efforts are continuing with some delegates, including those from Pakistan.

## KINGDOM AGREES TO ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTER' CONFERENCE

LD091352 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1235 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--The kingdom of Saudi Arabia has agreed to attend an emergency conference of foreign ministers of the member states of the Islamic congress organization proposed for 26 January to discuss the situation in Afghanistan. This was stated today by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry for political affairs. He said the kingdom today received a memorandum from the General Secretariat of the Islamic Congress Organization. It included a request by the Government of Bangladesh to hold an emergency conference of foreign ministers of member Islamic countries to discuss the development of the situation in Afghanistan following the Soviet invasion. He said the Government of Pakistan had asked to host this session in Islamabad on 26 January.

## COMMENTARY QUESTIONS SOVIET MOTIVES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD081613 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

["An Event and a Talk" program written by Hashin 'Abduh Hashim, presented by 'Abdallah Rajih]

[Text] What is happening in Afghanistan, does it constitute a direct danger to the region? This is the big question which emerges in the wake of the rapid events in Afghanistan.

It is a question aimed largely at attempting to size up the danger, to define Soviet intentions and to diminish [as heard] the danger of present events and the threat to the Islamic nation in particular and to the current international situation in a more comprehensive and far-reaching way. Or is the logic of the Soviet invaders acceptable--namely that what they have done does not go beyond extending assistance to friends against their enemies and supporting their ability to simultaneously maintain security, stability and independence?

It is the right of all the peoples of the world to ask: Who are the enemies whom the Soviets came to Afghanistan to face in order to replace one regime by another and to change its supporters for other supporters more loyal to the Kremlin and with a great hatred of Islam? Moreover what force necessitated all these tanks, armored vehicles and aircraft and hundreds of thousands of soldiers and prompted the Soviet Union onto Afghan territory on the pretext of both opposing and defending Afghanistan? What odd and queer logic.

The real masters of the country and the Afghan Muslims have been made into enemies, and they their country, their land and their friends and relatives see pagans, atheists and those who plot against the Islamic faith depicted as allies and lovers and defenders of security and stability and even of independence. The Soviet occupation of Afghan territory and the annihilation of thousands of the sons of the Muslim people have become a natural action and a commendable measure, while the resistence of the faithful in defense of their faith, in defense of their land and in defense of sovereignty and independence has become unacceptable. This logic is unacceptable to the age of freedom and is not permitted either by international norms or laws; this dangerous logic is part of the policy of imposing designs by force, of (?pressing) influence through various means and of imposing hegemony under various guises.

Can the international community ignore this unseemly manner of conducting relations with the countries of the world; can it allow the Soviet Union to swallow all its neighbors with such ease; can it remain silent over suspicious Soviet moves in all directions--moves in which the Soviet Union exploits the submission of its supporters in return for protecting their shaky regimes?

No, one thousand times no, for the march of real peace would be facing the greatest possible setback, the logic of force would be able to defeat all others, all norms and all laws would be valueless and the only law which could prevail would be the law of the jungle and the power of the strong. This is strange, odd and dangerous logic. This alone leads us to stress that what is happening in Afghanistan is not just aimed at Afghanistan alone but also at the Islamic world. Let us be more far-sighted and expose the Soviet aims at turning human society into a society characterized by one power, one authority, one system, and only communist ideology. This is the tragedy. Peace and God's grace be with you.

## Call for Islamic Solidarity

LD062218 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Hashim 'Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Excerpts] How odd for the Soviet news agency TASS to claim that the USSR intervention was a cordial gesture which serves the interests of the Afghan people. What is even more odd is the claim that occupation was an act of assistance and that the foreign power's fight with the rightful people was a cordial act to protect them and safeguard their independence.

The Saudi Arabian Kingdom's warning against what is happening in Afghanistan is significant and has its reasons and justifications. The conflict between the superpowers must not be conducted at the expense of the nations nor should the nations be permitted to become prey to the tactics of this conflict or grave acts against legitimate rights.

The international community rejects all forms of interference in the affairs of other countries, violation of their sovereignty or detraction from the prestige of their peoples. Thus what is happening in Afghanistan poses a threat directed not only against Afghanistan but also against world peace as a whole, as Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has said.

Can the international community afford to sit on the fence now that the USSR has savored the taste of occupation? Can the United Nations and particularly the Security Council accept the continued Soviet blustering at the expense of the other peoples and countries? Can the Islamic countries, more precisely, sit on the fence or should they take clear stands and practical measures to face this threat?

The future will hold many surprises for the Islamic nation unless it rallies together and stands in force in the face of this deluge, declares its rejection of this imperialist method, and affirms its support for the Islamic Afghan people so that Afghanistan will not become a bridge leading to the other Islamic countries and a stepping-stone to further far-reaching objectives which govern the communists' actions and nurture their dreams, and drive them into committing further ugly acts against the peoples of the area.

The best proof of what we say can be seen in the new Soviet threat to the great and secure Islamic country, peace-loving Pakistan. This new threat embodies a great many serious intentions which the Soviets harbor for many developing countries. It reflects a new trend in the expansion of the superpowers at the expense of the small peoples. But what does this mean?

This grave situation demands that the Islamic countries act quickly to take specific stands which go beyond all the familiar forms into effective measures to counter this threat with all decision and firmness, and to assert that the Islamic world is not the right place at all for the imposition of any system other than Islam over the life of its peace-loving people.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAS TALKS WITH KUWAITI, PDRY OFFICIALS

LD091134 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0928 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today conferred with Rashid al-'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, under secretary of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry. Sa'ud al-'Uthaymi, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the kingdom, attended the meeting.

His royal highness also conferred with 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, the PDRY deputy foreign minister.

Both Ar-Rashid and 'Abd ar-Rahman arrived in Riyadh earlier today on a visit to the kingdom. They were greeted at the airport by Shaykh 'Ali as-Suqayr, head of the Foreign Ministry section in Riyadh, and a number of ministry officials.

Departs for Syria

LD091432 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1236 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Riyadh this afternoon for Damascus for a brief visit to Syria. During this visit his royal highness will hand a message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

U.S. MISSILES ARRIVE AS BUSINESSMEN CUT BACK ROLE

LD091001 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7-13 Jan 79 p 6 LD

[Text] Security information reaching the Lebanese Foreign Ministry says the role of American businessmen in Saudi Arabia has diminished following the Iranian-American crisis and the Holy Mosque incident. The recent events have led to a reduction in economic activities and the smuggling of approximately $40 billion abroad, despite the fact that Saudi Arabia and Jordan were not included in the American move to evacuate U.S. nationals from 11 Islamic and Arab countries.

According to the information, 550 security men are guarding the U.S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia and similar measures have been taken in the UAE and Bahrain.

The information adds that some military experts have arrived and begun to install American missiles in Saudi Arabia, the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF, FINANCE MINISTER SIGN TECHNOLOGICAL ACCORD

LD081856 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1705 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, and Herr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, West German minister of economics, this evening signed the protocols of the meetings of the Saudi-West German mixed economic committee.

They also signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, which provides for making use of West German expertise in this field.

A contract was also signed for the engagement of West German experts whenever they are required by any government department. The contract regulates the way they should be treated, paid and supervised.

Aba al-Khayl said the question of the engagement of West German specialists is to be left to the government quarters concerned.

Ends 4-Day Visit

LD090928 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0545 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, West German minister of economics, and the accompanying delegation left Riyadh this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to the kingdom. During the visit he attended the meetings of the joint Saudi-German committee. He was seen off at the airport by His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, and a number of senior ministry officials.

## UAE

### MINISTER MEETS WITH LIBYAN, IRAQI, MOROCCAN OFFICIALS

JN081449 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 8 January--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah received a message from Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki today on the Arab-African foreign ministers conference. Rashid 'Abdallah received the message today during his meesting with Libyan charge d'affaires to the UAE Yusuf (Labi').

Rashid 'Abdallah also received a message from Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, which deals with coordination and consultation on Arab stands in international organizations. Rashid 'Abdallah received the latter message during a meeting with Iraqi ambassador to the UAE Muhammad Jasim al-Amin.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah also received Moroccan ambassador to the UAE Hassan el-Fassi el-Fihri. During the meeting, bilateral relations and coordination and consultation on the region's current situation and on the latest events witnessed by the Muslim world, particularly the situation in Afghanistan, were discussed.

Following the meeting, the Moroccan ambassador stated that in its capacity as chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization, Morocco is now undertaking meetings and consultations with the fraternal Arab and Islamic states in order to find a method of confronting the grave situation in Afghanistan. The Moroccan ambassador pointed out that speedy contacts are currently taking place among the Islamic states, in order to reach a unified stand on the situation in Afghanistan, since it is a member of the group of Islamic states. The Moroccan ambassador added that the outcome of such contacts will be seen in a few days.

## YAR

### FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN081200 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1120 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] San'a', 8 January--Yemen Arab Republic Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki received here today the Soviet ambassador in San'a' and discussed with him bilateral relations.

### PRESIDENT RECEIVES PDRY OFFICIAL 9 JANUARY

JN091307 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today received brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in the southern part of the homeland. The meeting was attended by brother Husayn ad-Daf'i, member of the Consultative Council and presidential adviser on unity affairs.

AFP QUOTES EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI SOURCES ON TALKS

NC091858 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Aswan, Egypt, Jan. 9 (AFP)--Israel has been keeping Afghanistan and Iran at the top of the agenda at the Begin-As-Sadat talks here as a ploy to divert attention from the question of Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied territories, Egyptian political circles said here today. Israel wanted at all costs to divert attention from this aspect of the peace agreement signed by Egypt and Israel last year, these circles added.

President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin began their four-day meeting here last Monday.

Sources close to Mr. Begin said that two-thirds of the private talks the two leaders held yesterday and Monday had been devoted to the implications of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Iranian seizing of the American Tehran Embassy hostages. The question of Palestinian autonomy had so far only occupied one hour of the two leaders' time together the sources added.

Today, Mr. Begin visited Luxor and the Valley of the Kings so discussion of the Palestinian question will not now begin until tomorrow, the last day of the talks.

Mr. Begin and Mr. as-Sadat are scheduled to hold a press conference tomorrow. The results of their talks on Afghanistan and Iran are already known. Mr. Begin has described their views as "very close."

But the picture is completely different where the Palestinian question is concerned.

Egyptian political circles today said that the "only weapon" that Egypt had to pressure Israel into making concessions was that of normalisation between the two countries. These circles felt Egypt would have to use this weapon and they said that in the short term Cairo wanted to limit normalisation to purely "symbolic" gestures. This would involve Egypt keeping the number of Egyptian diplomats at its Tel Aviv embassy to a minimum, they added.

The Egyptian political circles said that any further developments in relations between the two countries would then depend on progress towards autonomy on the Jordan River West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. "Whatever happened, the Egyptian bureaucracy will be in a position to slow down development if the pace became too fast," they added.

Israeli sources here said that late yesterday Mr. as-Sadat asked Mr. Begin for a gesture to speed up the autonomy negotiations. Mr. Begin was understood to have replied by asking Mr. as-Sadat to speed up normalisation between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Egyptian sources have had very little to say about the talks so far. Mr. as-Sadat was even understood to be withholding details from some of his aides. Egyptian political circles however said that his request for a gesture from Mr. Begin was a bid to obtain some Israeli concession, however small, on the autonomy question.

AS-SADAT, BEGIN HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE IN ASWAN

As-Sadat Statement

NC101133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1026 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Statement delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at the beginning of a press conference he held jointly with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at Aswan airport on 10 January--live in English]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, let me seize this opportunity to thank my friend the prime minister of Israel for his visit at our invitation. We have spent some time characterized by friendship and we carried out rounds of talks. There have been areas of agreement, and also we have themes of differences, and it needs more meetings to solve these differences.

I myself thought that we can in this visit reach a directive for our ministers but still we have our differences upon key issues. But upon the normalization, let me tell you this: the normalization shall be carried out according to the Camp David [agreement] by word and spirit also.

For sure, I would have liked that we could have much progress, but we still have time. We still have another 4 months to agree upon the autonomy and upon what I have already raised--the Jerusalem question.

We have met now immediately after we visited a location where a real fight [is going on] between man and nature for building the prosperity of my people here. I have shown my friend our effort to reclaim the land and our hope for the future to build prosperity, especially after we have laid together with our friend President Carter the cornerstone for peace--comprehensive peace--in the area.

Let me seize this opportunity and ask my dear friend Prime Minister Begin to convey to the president of Israel and to the people of Israel all the very best wishes of my people for achievement and prosperity--and mine also. Thank you very much.

Begin Statement

NC101238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1031 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Statement made by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at the beginning of a press conference held with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at Aswan airport on 10 January--live in English]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen of the press: I wish to express my gratitude to my dear friend President as-Sadat for his invitation. We had very important and interesting political talks about the area, on latest events, and bilateral talks. The president also enabled me to see--my family, my colleagues and myself--the marvels of the ancient Egyptian civilization and also the modern technology of the High Dam at Aswan. And just before we arrived to this airfield, we have seen a reclamation of the desert for the first time in history. I was deeply impressed by the work done, its strength, and energy and devotion, which of course will continue and the desert will blossom.

As the president said, and I agree with him, we have reached important agreement and we have our difference of opinion. The agreement foretells to bring into effect the normalization of the relations between Egypt and Israel in accordance with the peace treaty--signed by us and by President Carter as a witness--between Egypt and Israel. In details, as I may say with the agreement of the president, on Sunday, an Egyptian delegation will visit Israel and an Israeli delegation will visit Egypt in order to find the proper buildings for the embassies and consulates and for the ambassadors so that we can, in accordance with the peace treaty, appoint the reaching of the interim withdrawal line, establish normal diplomatic and consular relations, where a month later the ambassadors will come to the respective countries.

Secondly, there will be established points of crossing and lanes at the suggestion of the president of our joint military committee so that normal transport can start and continue between the two countries on land and sea and in the air.

As the president told me at Al-'Arish, and President as-Sadat is a man of his word, and from the date it will be 26 January, the national airlines of both countries will start flying to each of the two countries. Postal services, telecommunications, telephone connections, etc, again on that date will be established. We should recognize the importance of this agreement. Of course, it is a result of the peace which we reached and the treaty which we signed--and we honor our signature as we have done since April the 26th until this very day, and we shall do in the future.

We also reviewed the situation in the area and we paid special attention to the various tragic and unfortunate events, the intolerable invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. We found that we have the same opinion.

Yes, differences of opinion were left. The president mentioned Jerusalem. In this issue, we differ--as I already told you on other occasions.

The president made a suggestion to me which is two parts. First, that we reach an agreement on the full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs--in our language, in Judea, Samaria; in the president's language, in the West Bank and in the Gaza District--and that we implement it first in the Gaza District. This is a suggestion I will bring to my colleagues in the cabinet for consideration, because I am dutybound to bring it before my colleagues, members of the Government of Israel, and consult with them. And after they take their decision, I will appropriately inform the president.

And now, may I invite my dear friend President as-Sadat to visit Israel because now it is his turn--the kind of shuttle policy in the most positive sense. And I do hope the president will accept and soon will be our guest and we shall see him again as I promised him when he came for the first time to Jerusalem. This is our ninth personal meeting since then.

With great respect and deep cordiality, thank you, Mr President, thank you.

Replies to Correspondents' Questions

NC101253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1038 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Press conference held by Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at Aswan Airport on 10 January--live in English]

[Text] [Moderator] And now, ladies and gentlemen, we have about 15 minutes for your questions. Shall we start with a question from Yusuf 'Abadi.

[Question] Mr President, I would like to ask if there is not going to be any linkage between the autonomy talks and the normalization?

[As-Sadat] Well, before I answer this question let me say this: I need not say that I am grateful for the invitation extended to me by my friend, the prime minister of Israel, and I accept it.

As an answer to your question, all this is regulated in the Camp David agreements. So, and you heard me say that we are heeding to every word of it--and not only every word, but the spirit also behind it.

[Mrs Huda] Mr Prime Minister, you have just mentioned the necessity to reach agreement on autonomy during the coming 4 months. Do you think that the progress you have done or you expect to do will be enough to encourage the Palestinians? And is the Israeli Government ready to take measures to encourage the Palestinians to the negotiating table?

[Begin] I believe, my friend, that the very idea of full autonomy for our neighbors, the Palestinian Arabs in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza District, is a novelty. It did not exist before. And this is the encouragement. We must be patient. I believe in time they will understand that it is a real change, that they can live together in peace, in human dignity and solidity as they wish. We do hope that we shall reach an agreement. I believe that both sides showed good will already, and will do so also in the future.

[Question] I am Ehud Ya'ari from Israel television. My question is addressed to both Mr president and Mr prime minister. Could you elaborate on the considerations involved in a Gaza Strip-first approach in the autonomy talks?

[As-Sadat] Well, as the prime minister stated, it was a proposal from my side, because I agree with the prime minister's statement that I have put this proposal that first let us agree upon the full autonomy for both sides, the Western Bank and the Gaza Strip. But let us start the implementation in Gaza. And this is because there is a certain responsibility attached to this problem. Gaza was under the Egyptian administration before 1967, and we feel it is our duty, according to the full autonomy, to end the occupation and let them enjoy the full autonomy. This is what is behind my proposal.

[Begin] I will leave out all the motives on which there can be again different opinions. I only stated, and the president agreed with me, the very fact that the president made to me such a suggestion in two parts: First let us agree on the autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District, and then the implementation will start in the Gaza Strip. It is a very serious problem to us--also from the point of view of the Camp David agreement.

[Begin continues] From our point of view, it is not a foreign land. Judaea and Samaria is not foreign land. People call the land Palestine; historically it was called Eretz Yisra'el. And therefore we have a deep interest in it, and we have to consider very careful any proposition, especially as it is a new idea which I wouldn't say contradicts the Camp David agreement, but it is not written in the agreement. And even in such a change, then only it comes into being when it is being agreed by both sides. And therefore the Cabinet of Israel will have very carefully to consider the suggestion of the president.

[Mr Simons] My question is for both Mr Begin and Mr as-Sadat. After you finished pouring over that map by the swimming pool the other day, did you come to any understanding or any agreement on any form of cooperation to counter the strategic problems posed by the invasion of Afghanistan?

[As-Sadat]Well, let me tell you this: Our main concern will always be to give momentum to the peace process. But I quite agree with the statement of the prime minister that our views on what has taken place lately in Afghanistan, and what we face in the area, are identical.

[Begin] The invasion of Afghanistan, Mr Simons, is one of the most brutal acts carried out in our times. Some people liken it to the invasion of Czechoslovakia. It is not the proper comparison. Of course, the tragedy in Czechoslovakia is unforgettable. The nation tried to become free, and then it was subjugated by the Warsaw Pact countries by naked physical force. Yet Czechoslovakia was in the orbit of the Soviet Union, as everybody knows. Not so Afghanistan. It is an independent country--an ancient, independent country; a free people. It was invaded massively. Probably there are already now more than 100,000 Soviet soldiers, probably tons of tanks and guns. The Afghanistan people is a fighting people. The country is mountainous and rugged. And there is resistance in those mountains, and we suppose there will be resistance. The cities may be conquered, may be kept by naked force. There is, then, the question of, logically, what country comes next? This time the Soviet Union invaded a country not by proxy, not with the help of the Cubans, but directly. They themselves sent by air and by land their forces to subjugate a free people. Therefore, it is in the interest of all independent nations, not only of the Afghanis themselves in our time. Independence and liberty are indivisible, and every nation which cherishes independence should pay attention to it. We found, on the map, besides the map, that we have the same opinion on this very grave international problem.

[Question] But have you agreed on any form of cooperation to face this problem?

[Begin] I think it is a lot to ask us--Mr President your permission--to proclaim urbi et orbi on the microphone.

[Moderator] There is time for two more questions.

[Question] President as-Sadat: Will you support any American request of using Egyptian bases for the strategic needs?

[As-Sadat] I have already declared that if any situation arises on the Gulf or any Arab state there, despite their position and their stand against Egypt, I shall--I am ready to give facilities but not bases.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, in view of the peaceful situation, do you think that there can be progress on the negotiations concerning Jerusalem and whether the present difficulties necessitate a summit conference with the participation of President Carter?

[Begin] The last sentence I couldn't hear. I can't hear you. Sorry.

[Question] Whether the present difficulties necessitate a summit conference with the participation of President Carter?

[Begin] Well, there were some news in the press that there may be again so-called summit conference in which the President of the United States, President as-Sadat, and myself will take part. We never had, as the press know, any hints from the President of the United States that he is preparing an invitation. Maybe it will come. We of course, I hope, can say so. Also, with the agreement of my friend the president, we would accept. However, we hope that we shall solve by our own endeavors the problems, the ultimate issues and shall and so we intend to do.

Thank you.

Begin Leaves

NC101239 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Aswan, 10 January--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the delegation accompanying him left Aswan at 1345 today after a 4-day official visit to Egypt. The Israeli prime minister was seen off at the airport by National Democratic Party Secretary General Fikri Makram 'Ubayd; the head of the presidential office, Hasan Kamil; Housing Minister Mustafa al-Hafnawi; and the chief of the honorary escort group.

AL-AKHBAR ARTICLE ON EFFECT OF SELF-RULE TALKS ON AREA

LD091037 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 6 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Musa Sabri article: "Aswan Talks"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin will arrive in Aswan tomorrow as the two sides are facing a basic problem; namely, endorsing self-rule for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza. Israel was supposed to declare the end of the military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, withdraw the Israeli forces to specified security positions, release political detainees and completely stop the building of any new settlements. All this was to be a goodwill gesture on its part preparatory to making Palestinian self-rule real and not merely pro forma.

This is to be followed by a discussion of the status of self-rule--whether it is rule on the ground or merely an administration that has no sovereignty on the ground. Egypt's view on this matter is very clear; namely, that self-rule must be real rule administered by the Palestinians themselves; otherwise we will be swirling in a whirlpool of contradictory views.

There is also the problem of Jerusalem. We say that Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank must include East Jerusalem, which is only natural.

I do not intend to delve into details of the discussions that took place at earlier meetings but I would like to say that world attention is now focused on this meeting because the hot situation in the area has reached boiling point. If some Israeli analysts believe that current events in the area are in Israel's interest they are 100 percent wrong in their thinking, because Israel is not suitable to be an element of balance in the midst of these events. Also, to cling to the Israeli extremist views on the status of the West Bank and Gaza and on the future of the Palestinian people will not be conducive to stability. Rather, it will speed up the development of events against the extremist Israeli stands adopted by a fanatical minority in Israel. It is no secret that the Israeli people want peace, security and stability, which they will not find by clinging to sovereignty on the Palestinian territories in the West Bank and Gaza.

Egypt is forging ahead on the road to peace with all sincerity with respect to the cause of peace. After a few weeks relations will be normalized which, no doubt, will mean a real bolstering of peace and evidence to all parties that the peace momentum is continuing so that peace will bear fruit, the barriers of fear and suspicion will be smashed, and a new basis of confidence and good-neighborliness will be established.

This in itself should be a driving force for moderate views inside Israel and an incentive to us all to strengthen the edifice of peace. Therefore, Egyptian-Israeli cooperation should lead to the establishment of Palestinian rights on the correct path; namely, that genuine Palestinian self-rule should be the sound basis for building the edifice of peace.

Egypt, which is building peace, is shouldering its responsibility with courage, conviction and insistence. Egypt has declared that it will not hesitate to respond to calls by the Gulf states or any Arab states threatened by the serious events in the area, particularly since Soviet intentions have become clear. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is just a consolidation of Moscow's foothold preparatory to a new leap which can only be a threat to the Gulf states.

Egypt, with its leadership role, its military strength, and its direct influence on events in the region, is qualified to play an historic role in halting this Soviet penetration, which China has described as the penetration of thieves.

It is not difficult for the Israeli politicians to be convinced of this truth. Therefore, any intransigence in the self-rule talks will, first and foremost, not be in Israel's interest; Israel's security lies in the strength of peace. Therefore, the natural assumption is that Begin's arrival in Egypt must be the beginning of new Israeli views acceptable to Egypt and to moderate Arab trends in the area. It is no secret that the American stand is identical to the Egyptian stand on the principal basis of these talks.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL UNDERGOES JAW OPERATION

NC092255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2247 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 January--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has apologized for not going to Aswan to see off Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Dr Khalil yesterday had an operation on his jaw as a followup to an operation he had last Thursday. He stayed at home over the past 2 days because of the pain resulting from the surgery.

AD-DUSTUR REPORTS KING HUSAYN INTERVIEW WITH NEWSWEEK

JN100840 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 17 JN

[Text] New York--His Majesty King Husayn has affirmed that Jordan strongly objects to any foreign military presence in the Middle East.

In an interview with the American magazine NEWSWEEK published yesterday, His Majesty King Husayn added that such a presence cannot be justified, since it does not seek to entrench a principle or solve a problem. Rather, King Husayn added, such interference would only complicate matters more.

His Majesty King Husayn stated that the region's current instability is due to the absence of a peaceful Middle East settlement. King Husayn affirmed that the region is now, as never before, in great need of a just and comprehensive settlement that would guarantee the rights of all parties concerned and remove the evils of war from the region.

His Majesty King Husayn added: Proliferating arms, deploying troops and formulating emergency plans in order to bypass such a settlement will only have negative, and even opposite, effects on the United States.

Answering a question on his assessment of the situation in the region, his majesty said: Alien powers are attempting to infiltrate our region in order to harm Islam, distort its picture and spiritual values and shake its steadfastness in the face of ideologies.

Asked whether the United States is a target for Islamic vindictiveness, His Majesty King Husayn said: Our friends the Americans are asking themselves this question. The United States is the greatest and strongest nation in our contemporary period, yet its weakness will undermine the continuation of any firm policy and subsequently lead to instability in other areas of the world.

His Majesty King Husayn added that the instability currently prevailing in the region is spurring world leaders to act firmly in order to reach a solution to the root of such tension; namely, the Palestinian tragedy.

Answering a question on the next step which must be carried out now that the Camp David course has reached a stalemate, especially with regard to the future of the Palestinian issue, his majesty said: The issue must be referred to the United Nations, which is where it should have stayed before. His majesty added: All parties concerned, including the PLO, must participate in finding a solution, since the Arab fate cannot be decided only by Egypt, Israel and the United States.

Answering a question on reports on the arrival of Iranian volunteers in southern Lebanon, his majesty said: This will complicate matters, since it will probably give Israel a justification for more attacks against southern Lebanon.

Asked about the logical strategy which must be adopted in the region, his majesty said: Such a strategy must include a solution to the Palestinian problem, since such a solution would decrease competition between the superpowers.

Concerning the stands that should be adopted by such moderate states as Saudi Arabia and Jordan toward Egypt, His Majesty King Husayn said: Egypt has deviated from the Arab course and has chosen to follow a special course which is far removed from the unanimous Arab stand. In such circumstances, Egypt must realize that it has made a mistake, since Israel is determined to hold on to the West Bank, Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and all occupied Arab territories. Egypt will really have no place in our ranks s long as it adheres to its present mistaken policy.

Asked about Jordan's readiness to carry out any action following the attack by an armed group on Al-Haram Mosque in holy Mecca, His Majesty King Husayn said: No recent incident has ever provoked my, the Jordanian Government's and people's anger and vindictiveness as much as this incident, when a criminal clique desecrated the holiest Islamic site. I affirm that any Jordanian would not have hesitated to fight for the defense of God's holy abode, whatever the sacrifices or outcome, if our help had been needed.

AD-DUSTUR VIEWS IMPACT OF SOVIET MOVE IN AFGHANISTAN

JN080820 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jan 80 pp 1, 15 JN

[Editorial: "New Yalta Between Washington and Moscow"]

[Text] The issue of Afghanistan will not spell an end to the policy of detente between Moscow and Washington, unless for special reasons one of the two sides seeks to establish new detente with other international parties which might be as important and influential in the current world situation as the Soviet Union.

Based on this conclusion, the issue of Afghanistan might develop into another Vietnam in which the Soviet Union would drown, as did the United States in Vietnam.

Despite the draft resolution submitted by five nonalined countries, the Afghanistan issue will not be solved through the UN Security Council's resolutions. For the first time since the establishment of the UN Security Council, the United States has tasted the bitterness of failure, after being the leader of countries which have continued to use the veto during the debate over the Arab-Israeli conflict at the United Nations. A solution to the Afghanistan issue will only be achieved when countries, particularly the superpowers, submit and pay respect to the UN principles and charter.

In the Moscow-Washington conflict, we are only concerned about preventing the countries in our region from being caught in this cold war which Egypt and Israel are trying to escalate, in a clear attempt to impose the military hegemony of the countries participating in Camp David on the Arab region, and so as to achieve objectives of which all of us are aware.

This is why we view the French reaction to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a good example to be followed by others. It is a reaction which reflects the true independence of France and the free will it has to adopt a position which suits its interests, but without being caught up in the spirit inherited from World War II and the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe.

For us Arabs, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which we consider unjustifiable and a violation of the UN Charter and principles, should not divert our attention from the aggressive Zionist occupation and its blatant intervention in Arab internal affairs--which is what causes the contradiction between us and Israel.

We say this because we are afraid that the Soviet action and the U.S. reactions may downgrade the Arab issue into a secondary one from which we obtain no benefit. Despite all contradictions we should be able to differentiate between the friends and enemies of our cause.

Thus the conflict taking place between Washington and Moscow may lead to organizing detente on the basis of a strategy of dividing the world into spheres of influence and protecting the interests of the conflicting powers. This would not be in the interest of the Arab cause and Arab existence. Thus, we should think very carefully about this.

On Begin-As-Sadat-Meeting

JN0709S4 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Jan 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Aswan Meeting," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR carries the following comment: As-Sadat and Begin will hold their ninth meeting in Aswan today, amid the changes that have engulfed the situation in the Middle East following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. This intervention will intrude itself on the climate of the talks, as Egyptian and Israeli observers have predicted.

The Aswan talks will deal with the recent changes in Kabul and with the Egyptian and Israeli offers to the United States to establish bases in the two countries. It is assumed that these offers will be discussed at length, in view of the two countries' eagerness to exert pressure on the United States so that the latter will have the necessary military presence in the Middle East.

Obviously, this eagerness, which is apparently aimed at protecting the strategic U.S. interests in the Middle East, has other significance; namely, that the presence of U.S. soldiers in Egypt and Israel will give the Begin government justification for asking for additional military and financial aid from the United States and will give President As-Sadat a sense of security and self-confidence, following the strangling isolation imposed by the Arab states, and will also entrench the Camp David philosophy as a permanent cornerstone for U.S. policy in the Middle East.

In conclusion, the paper says: Despite the tepidity and ambiguity that are engulfing the situation in the area, there is one fact that is seen clearly; namely, that the increasing closeness of the United States to the Cairo-Tel Aviv axis will only render the U.S. image among the Arabs uglier.

HADDAD LAUDS U.S. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

NC100734 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Statement by Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of Free Lebanon, to unnamed Voice of Hope correspondent--read by announter; date of statement not given]

[Text] It appears the U.S. policy being applied in Lebanon to Ambassador John Gunther Dean is successful. It has been able to contain all the parties, including the Syrians and Palestinians, and will eventually lead to the withdrawal of the Syrians from Lebanon, the disarming of the Palestinians and returning them to their camps, and the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty through the deployment of the Lebanese Army throughout Lebanon.

Since this policy is consistent with our aim, we reaffirm our support for U.S. policy in Lebanon and will try to aid it with everything at our disposal--even if we often have to exert pressure on the residents of the occupied southern villages so they in turn can exert pressure on the terrorists to drive them out of the south.

SAUDIS PAY $27 MILLION FOR ADF COMMITMENT

NC091605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[9 January communique by the Arab Deterrent Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] At 1230 today Saudi ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir visited Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], at the ADF headquarters, where the ambassador handed over a check for $27 million, representing the balance of the Saudi commitment to the ADF for the previous and current term, which expires on 27 January 1980.

The discussions at the meeting dealt with the activity of the Arab Followup Committee and the steps expected to be made in the next few days to facilitate the committee's work with a view to arriving at decisive and tangible results for the implementation of the Tunis summit resolutions.

VOL: PALESTINIAN FORCES ENTER FROM SYRIA

NC081405 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] An informed source said today that troops from the [Palestine Liberation Army] Al-Yarmuk brigade have begun arriving in Lebanon as Syrian officials prepare for an information campaign about the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East. The source added that Syrian authorities will announce readiness to withdraw their forces from Beirut and its suburbs and replace them with an indigenous Lebanese force which will take control of the security situation. Syria's preparations for the information campaign concern the Arab states' commitments to the current situation--commitments both moral and material and which have not yet been fulfilled.

VOP REPORTS ISRAELI OVERFLIGHT, NAVAL ACTIVITY

NC101156 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] News reports received from the south state that an atmosphere of tension reigns over two areas in the western central sector in the wake of the violent shelling to which the border villages have been subjected by the forces of the Zionist-isolationist alliance. Reports say Zionist military planes this morning again overflew the southern areas. Meanwhile, Zionist naval vessels were sighted offshore.

AL-ASAD ASKS AL-KISM TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

JN091241 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, President Hafiz al-Asad has asked Dr 'Abd ar-Rauf al-Kism, Ba'th Party Regional Command member, to form the new government. The president also asked Muhammad Ali al-Halabi, the present prime minister, to stay in office pending the formation of the new government. The prime minister-designate has started his contacts to form the government.

APPOINTMENTS TO REGIONAL COMMAND OFFICES REPORTED

JN090630 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command held a meeting at 2000 yesterday under President Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general, in the Regional Command building.

At the outset of the meeting the comrade secretary general spoke about the importance of the present stage, its requirements and the dimensions of future action. President al-Asad called on the comrade Regional Command members to fully shoulder their responsibilities, to act seriously to implement the Ba'th Party seventh regional congress resolutions and, for this purpose, to formulate working plans.

During the meeting, Comrade Zuhayr Mashariqah was appointed as Regional Command assistant secretary general.

The Regional Command offices were distributed as follows:

1) Comrade Ahmad Dhiyab, head of the National Security Office;
2) Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, head of the Peasants Office;
3) Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, head of the Labor Office'
4) Comrade Nasir ad-Din Nasir, head of the Youth Office;
5) Comrade Walid Hamdun, head of the Vocational Unions Office and supervisor of the Organization Office;
6) Comrade Tawfiq Salihah, head of the party's Organizational Affairs Office and supervisor of the Legal Office;
7) Comrade Ilyas al-Lati, lead of the Students Office;
8) Comrade Sa'id Hamadah, head of the Educational Affairs Office and supervisor of the Ba'th Party Vanguards Office;
9) Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, head of the Higher Education Office;
10) Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, head of the Economy and Finance Office.

The meeting ended at 0100 this morning.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AL-ASAD

JN091635 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus international airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the head of the Foreign Ministry Arab Homeland and Protocol Department and the Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to SANA, His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: I am carrying a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from His Majesty King Khalid on the current situation in the Middle East region.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN091957 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1745 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who conveyed a message to the president from is Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz.

During the meeting, which was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, talks were held on developments in the regional situation and on international issues of joint interest.

Ends Visit

JN092144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--The Saudi foreign minister, His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, left Damascus this evening after a brief visit to Syria, during which he conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the current situation in the region. He was seen off at Damascus international airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the head of the Foreign Ministry Arab Homeland Department, a number of Foreign Ministry senior officials and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Damascus.

His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said to the SANA correspondent, prior to his departure: I have conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. I can say--as is usual in such circumstances--that the two countries' ideas regarding the affairs that concern the Arab nation were in harmony, as was their eagerness to maintain the pan-Arab interest in the face of all events in our region. This reassures us that joint Arab action is strong and has good foundations.

## ALGERIA

### OFFICIAL RECEIVES ANGOLAN MINISTER, U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD082352 Algiers APS in French 2030 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algiers--Mr Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and petrochemical industries, received Mr Lope do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of foreign trade, at the seat of the ministry yesterday. The talks dealt with an exchange of views and an expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and the petrochemical industries, received Mr Ulric Haynes Jr, U.S. ambassador in Algiers yesterday late in the morning. During this meeting there was an exchange of views on the whole range of problems connected with cooperation between Algeria and the United States.

### MALAGASY MINISTER ARRIVES IN ALGERIA 9 JAN

LD091526 Algiers APS in English 1212 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 09/01/80 (APS)--Madagascar's foreign minister, Remi Christian Richard arrived here Tuesday and was welcomed at "Houari Boumediene" international airport by Mr Salah Dembri, the Foreign Ministery's secretary general, and the Malagasy ambassador to Algiers.

In a short declaration to newsmen, Mr Richard said he was bearing a message from Madagascar's President Didier Ratsiraka to President Chadli, and he will have talks on the Arab-African cooperation and the bilateral relations.

### NIGER FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ALGIERS FOR TRIPOLI

LD091656 Algiers APS in English 1209 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 9 Jan APS--"During my stay, I discussed co-operation between Algeria and Niger, a co-operation which is developing and wide ranging to the satisfaction of both countries", said Tueday Mr Daouda Diallo, Niger's foreign minister in a statement upon departure.

Mr Diallo was in Algiers since Sunday. He was received by President Chadli Bendjedid to whom he delivered a message from President Seyni Kountche of Niger.

"During my talks with President Chadli, the foreign minister said, I discovered how he is concerned by development of inter-African cooperation, particulary with countries neighbouring the Sahara. Such a co-operation, he added, means that the Sahara is not a mass of sands separating peoples, but a factor unifying them and joining their efforts towards development".

Mr Diallo left Algiers for Tripoli in order to prepare the next African-Arab summit due in the Libyan capital. He was seen off at Houari Boumediene international airport by Mr Mohamed Dembri, secretary general to the Foreign Ministry and the ambassador of Niger to Algiers.

## LIBYA

### NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN LIBYA

LD091210 Tripoli JANA in English 0928 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 9, JAMAHRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr David Dialo, the Nigerian foreign minister yesterday arrived in Tripoli to represent his country at the Afro-Arab cooperation conference.

He was welcomed at Tripoli's international airport (?by the) secretary general of the Foreign Secretariat and by the welcome delegation.

### LIBYAN CHARGE IN BEIRUT RECEIVES NAYIF HAWATIMAH

LD071834 Tripoli JANA in English 1643 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, Jan 7, JAMAHRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr (Muhammad 'Abd al-Qassim) charge d'affaires of the Jamahriyah's embassy in Beirut yesterday received Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front fo the Liberation of Palestine. Our correspondent in Beirut said that the meeting continued for an hour during which they reviewed the results of the meeting between the leadership of the Great 1 September Revolution and the resistance leaders in Tripoli and developments of the Arab and Palestinian situations in the light of the (Israeli) imperialist offensive against the Palestinian people and their struggle for the restoration of their land and usurped right. The charge d'affaires explained the Jamahiriyah's stance in supporting the Palestinian revolution and that the Great 1 September Revolution was and will always be a real support to the Palestinian people through their struggle for liberating their homeland.

### FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD081750 Tripoli JANA in English 1720 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary held contacts with the foreign ministers of each of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait, Yemen Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Tunisia on the first Arab-African ministerial conference which will be held on the Jamahiriyah's soil from 14th-16th January 1980.

The JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY learnt that the Arab foreign ministers have affirmed the importance of holding the conference in time and the importance of Arab-African cooperation together with their appreciation and support for the conspicuous and active role carried out by the Jamahiriyah and serving Arab-African cooperation and its progress.

## MAURITANIA

### HAYDALA SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH MOROCCO

AB081800 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 8 Jan 80 AB

[Text] We will always be anxious to maintain and develop fraternal and balanced relations with Morocco, Algeria and the POLISARIO Front, in the mutual interests of our respective populations.

The Military Committee for National Salvation and its government will continuously pursue our policy of strict neutrality in the conflict of Western Sahara. That is the declaration made today by Lt Col Mohamed Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation] and head of the government in an interview granted to the national press this morning. Listen to the following: [begin recording]

[Question]: Mr President, do the changes which have taken place within the Military Committee for National Salvation imply a change in our foreign policy, in particular regarding the Western Sahara conflict?

[Answer]: First, I must point out that all steps taken by the government are dictated by the supreme interests of the Mauritanian people. As you are well aware, our people, like all people in the world, yearn for peace, freedom and progress. The changes that took place within the Military Committee for National Salvation are meant to safeguard our national unity, assert and consolidate our national independence and our freedom, and to achieve the essential recovery of our economy and our public finances.

Lastly, in connection with our foreign policy, we will continue to work toward strengthening good relations of cooperation with our neighbors and traditional friends, in accordance with the profound aspirations of our people.

Finally--and to answer your question--the Military Committee for National Salvation and its government will continuously pursue our policy of strict neutrality in the Western Sahara conflict. And to this purpose, we will constantly be anxious to maintain and develop fraternal and balanced relations with Morocco, Algeria and the POLISARIO Front, in the mutual interest of our respective peoples.

At the beginning of this year, 1980, we Mauritanians pray to almighty Allah that an era of peace, concord and fraternal cooperation might prevail over our Maghreb subregion.

[Question]: Mr President, our country's (?character) is derived from its geographic position; can it play a part in the search for peace and concord which you hope for in our region?

[Answer] Of course! But our country can efficiently play this role only if all parties involved in the conflict understand and fairly appreciate that policy of strict neutrality on which we rely so much.

[Question] Our relations with Morocco have recently been tense. Can you, Mr President, inform us on the state of these relations now?

[Answer] As you know, Morocco and Mauritania are neighboring brotherly states. In this regard, they are obliged to live in unity and to cooperate on the basis of mutual respect for national sovereignty. These divergences between two neighboring states must not be considered too disquieting. Indeed, as you said, a shadow has recently been cast on these relations; however, I believe that things are on their way to being cleared up.

[Reporter] Thank you Mr President. [end recording].

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ON INTERNAL SITUATION, IRAN, EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

LD071345 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 4 Jan 80 pp 17, 19, 20 LD

[Interview granted by President Ja'far Numayri to Nash'at at-Taghlabi in Khartoum--date not given]

[Excerpts] I said: What is your excellency's reason for renominating yourself for the Socialist Union's chairmanship although the current term does not expire for 3 years?

He said: There are several reasons, the first being the need we felt to take steps for political reorganization after a long period of political action, 10 years.

Following an exchange of views we all agreed that the Socialist Union is in dire need of increasing its effectiveness. On the other hand, I felt that an opportunity must be given to new elements to participate in the higher command. Since we have no vote of confidence system as there is in the liberal systems, I have decided to wait until my term as chairman expires to renominate myself so that those who missed the opportunity of elections can come forward with the people's support, and thus confidence in their own actions and participation will be enhanced. In addition, reconsidering the manner in which negative aspects are being dealt with will enable us to achieve the slogans we have raised, such as freedom, socialism, and genuine democracy.

Second, we are approaching a stage which I believe is extremely important. I believe that the national congress will unanimously approve the plan set for this stage, namely the decentralization of rule or provincial rule. We have benefited from the experiment of the south and of local administration. We have learned that Sudan cannot be ruled ideally in the next 50 years except through the provincial rule system and greater participation therein by the masses. I can say that the political situation in Sudan is very good and that there is a large-scale participation.

I said: How do you evaluate relations between Egypt and Sudan now?

He said: I believe that relations between Egypt and Sudan are quite different from the relations between Sudan and any other country, whether in Africa or in the Arab world. These relations have many special characteristics: They are not political or economic ties but rather ties of kinship--the ties between two peoples that once lived as one people. If we go back to ancient or contemporary history we find that ties of kinship are unbreakable. Moreover, the boundaries between the two countries are something that appeared only recently. These boundaries were drawn up by imperialist strategy. From this aspect I believe that there is no fear for relations between Egypt and Sudan. However, there are political relations between governments. In this regard we have had experiments: We have had acute differences with Egypt and likewise Egypt has had differences with us. By Egypt and Sudan, I mean the governments. I am the head of the Sudanese state and As-Sadat is the head of the Egyptian state. Nevertheless, the differences did not affect the relations between the two peoples. In this regard I have no fear for Sudan's relations with Egypt, particularly since Sudan is in no way trying to charge the people's feelings with hatred for the Egyptian people. Indeed I can say this would be impossible since most Sudanese families are half-Egyptian and half-Sudanese. How I wish the same thing applied to the whole Arab world.

I said: Has the Egypt-Sudan integration committee achieved anything or is it still in the research stage?

He said: It has achieved little, and what it has achieved is not up to our ambitions and aspirations. On paper everything seems good in theory and in terms of plans, but what matters is implementation. Implementation needs funds and Egypt and Sudan do not have enough funds. The committee's plans are ambitious but they depend on Arab financial aid. The funds allocated to us through the agricultural investments committee headed by "Badran" [not further identified] in order to finance Arab projects have not been forthcoming. This is to say nothing about funds for the integration plans.

With regard to agricultural integration with Egyptian and Sudanese funds, it has achieved some success. But as far as we are concerned in Sudan, this is a small project and is not up to the level of a project backed by two governments. It is aimed at cultivating 1 million feddans, whereas work has begun only in 10,000 feddans. This is a small area, for any individual in Sudan can cultivate 10,000 feddans with his own personal efforts. I know of people who cultivate 50,000 feddans with rain water.

I said: Recent developments in Iran have made the situation in the Gulf likely to explode at any moment. How do you view the situation there and how, in your opinion, can it be dealt with?

He said: What is happening in Iran is a movement or a revolution or a change which is being described as Islamic. This might have been the objective or the principle at the beginning. But from what I can see now I do not feel that Iran proceeds from this concept. Most of what has happened in Iran has nothing to do with Islamic principles. A simple example is the fact that Iran, which was once an integral state, has now begun to disintegrate. No one can imagine that there has been an Islamic revolution there only for the country to tend toward disintegration. Disintegration is foreign to Islam. The opposite is the truth. This goes to show that there is some element there that has nothing to do with Islam. This element has led to the emergence of three or four opposing parties. I have no knowledge of the details of the trials that are going on there but I know that they are lacking in justice. Islam insists on justice first and foremost. Also, Islam is the religion that cares most for the rights of the various groups.

What is happening in Iran now is contrary to Islamic principles. In diplomatic custom, if a state discovers that a spy is operating within a diplomatic mission it has no right to try him but only to expel him. Moreover, the maltreatment of diplomats exposes innocent people abroad to much harm. For example, the Iranians in the United States and Europe are more exposed to dangers than the 50 hostages held in Iran.

Moreover, Islam is fixed and unchanging. Therefore, if there is a movement to change the Islamic community for the better then why should not all the Islamic countries take part in this movement and why are they not being invited to? This is because a single country or a single individual cannot claim to be the protector of Islam.

It is no secret that Sudan is laying down a carefully studied plan in order to elevate the Islamic community to a level that would strengthen its creed. We are doing so without legislating any laws. There is a permanent constitution, namely the Koran, which encompasses everything. The fact that the method being pursued in Iran is wrong is indicated by the fact that all the Islamic countries feel embarassed to intervene in what is happening there.

I said: Did the Monrovia conference reach a practical solution regarding the Sahara problem and what are the most important successes the conference achieved?

He said: In fact the Monrovia conference was not originally intended to solve the Sahara problem but to implement a resolution adopted in connection with the Sahara calling for the creation of a climate in the Sahara conducive to insuring a minimum level of security and stability in order to hold elections on independence or maintaining the status quo. This was the work of the committee concerned.

The committee met for this purpose and it became obvious that it is impossible to create stability anywhere unless the parties concerned hold discussions. These parties, of course, are the Saharan people, Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania. Most unfortunately, Morocco did not attend. Therefore, the committee listened to the other parties. It found that Mauritania, in response to the OAU resolutions, concluded an agreement with the Saharan people represented by the POLISARIO providing for its withdrawal from the territories it had occupied. Indeed it has withdrawn, but Moroccan forces entered these territories. This, we believe, was wrong because if Morocco had entered the territories on behalf of the OAU this would have been acceptable on the grounds that these territories would be handed over to the OAU and the Moroccan forces' role would be only to maintain security there.

We also found in the committee that Morocco rejects all the OAU resolutions. Therefore, it is impossible to hold a referendum as long as any of the parties refrains from taking part in it. Therefore, as a committee all we could do was to prepare a report on our efforts and submit it to the OAU. Since the OAU will meet in 4 months we found that we have enough time to act. Therefore, we adopted a resolution calling on Morocco to withdraw from the territories it has occupied and to hand them over to the OAU. We also adopted a resolution calling on Morocco to cease firing because the other parties, with the exception of the POLISARIO Front, wanted a cease-fire. But the POLISARIO was ready to cease firing at any time it is asked to do so.

On the other hand, we decided to send a delegation to Morocco headed by the OAU Ministerial Council chairman in order to convey the adopted resolutions and find out its final attitude toward them. Afterwards we can submit a complete and detailed report to the OAU.

EGYPTIAN SOURCE ON TRIPARTITE SUMMIT IN WASHINGTON CITED

TA100614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] An Egyptian source in Aswan this morning said that a tripartite summit meeting is likely to be held in Washington in March or April 1980 in order to conclude the disputed questions of the autonomy talks. The tripartite meeting will be held by the Israeli prime minister, the Egyptian president and the U.S. President. This has been reported by the correspondent of the Israeli radio Arab broadcasts, Ya'aqov Hazma, from a well-informed Egyptian source.

HA'ARETZ: EGYPT SUBMITS 'NEW THOUGHTS' ON AUTONOMY

TA091120 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By HA'ARETZ envoys in Aswan 'Uzi Benziman and 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] Egypt, as reported by Egyptian sources in Aswan, has presented Israel with new proposals and thoughts meant to give momentum to the autonomy talks. According to the sources, Egypt has again proposed that the autonomy be initially implemented in the Gaza Strip and that steps be taken to encourage Palestinian leaders in Gaza to participate in the talks.

Egypt again demands that the Israeli military government headquarters be transferred from the city of Gaza. The sources noted that beginning the implementation of the autonomy in the Gaza Strip does not indicate a separation between Gaza and the West Bank.

It has been reported that problems of normalization were also discussed in the yet unconcluded meeting. The talks will resume tomorrow morning. This is why the news conference scheduled for yesterday has been postponed.

It has been learned that Mr Begin demanded that the process of normalization between the two countries be accelerated. He also asked why a residence has not been located yet to house the Israeli Embassy in Egypt and why the negotiations on commerce and cultural agreements between the two countries were being delayed. Begin also suggested the outlines for Israeli-Egyptian cooperation in the development sphere.

President as-Sadat spoke about the pace of the autonomy negotiations and noted the need to complete them within a few months.

During yesterday's talk As-Sadat presented Begin with maps of the Middle East and Africa to show Soviet infiltration which is threatening to include Egypt as well. Begin, on the other hand, showed As-Sadat the third appendix of the peace treaty to prove his contentions regarding the dates for the implementation of normalization.

At the end of the session Israeli sources said that it was held in a good and pleasant atmosphere. On the other hand, Egyptian sources emphasized the differences of opinion between the two countries regarding autonomy.

Mr Begin visited the Aswan Dam in the afternoon.

As-Sadat on USSR, Afghanistan

TA091125 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By HA'ARETZ envoy in Aswan 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] President as-Sadat expressed to Prime Minister Menahem Begin his disappointment with the Western world position in view of Soviet expansion.

He also expressed his concern over the reluctance of European countries to support the U.S. position. These views emerged from the first session between the two men on Monday.

In the first meeting, As-Sadat complained that the United Nations did not support the peace initiative and that it is being controlled by an absolute majority of countries opposed to the Israeli-Egyptian rapprochement. He expressed his concern at the trends of Soviet infiltration into the Middle East and its possible adverse impact on the situation in Egypt.

As-Sadat expressed his opinion that the Syrian regime is on the verge of collapsing. Regarding Saudi Arabia, he said the attempt to take over the mosque in Mecca had not been a religious but a political act intended to annihilate the royal family. However, the rebels erred in calculating when the family holds its prayers.

As-Sadat added that he intended to extend practical assistance to the Afghan rebels.

Ghali on Palestinian Solution

TA100636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Toward the end of the Aswan talks today [9 Jan] Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali voiced pessimistic warnings to correspondents in Aswan. Butrus Ghali told our envoy Shim'on Schiffer that the peace treaty would be worthless unless the Palestinian problem was solved. He emphasized that there would be no full normalization before this problem is solved.

Replying to a question whether his statements reflected his president's views, Ghali said that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry was implementing President as-Sadat's concepts.

However, sources at the Israeli delegation said that Ghali's statements did not reflect, either in their tone or substance, the spirit of the Begin-As-Sadat talks. The Israeli sources pointed out that normalization should not be linked to the negotiations on autonomy.

Another Israeli source told foreign correspondents that increasing Muslim religious extremism in the Middle East has an impact on Israel's view of the optimal extent of autonomy to be granted to the Palestinians.

Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat will conduct a conclusive meeting today. They will make announcements later on the issues they discussed in a joint news conference.

Ghali Retracts Statement

TA100642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] This morning, Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali was forced to retract the harsh statements he made last night to correspondents in Aswan regarding the future of the peace treaty.

In an interview to the Jerusalem POST yesterday, Butrus Ghali said that the autonomy talks were not advancing and that if a solution were not found to the Palestinian problem peace would merely become an agreement on paper. Israel and Egypt, he said, may revert to a situation of neither peace nor war and Cairo may look for solutions in other frameworks, such as the United Nations or the Geneva conference. Butrus Ghali spoke in the same tone to other correspondents in Aswan, his remarks were published in world media.

Correspondents in Aswan said that sources in the Israeli delegation were shocked at the statements allegedly made by Ghali and rejected his approach as out of hand. Our envoy in Aswan has learned that his harsh position does not reflect the spirit and content of the summit talks. It seems that as a result of this, Dr Ghali was forced to retract his remarks. In an interview published in AL-AHRAM this morning, Ghali says that the Israeli correspondents exaggerated in reporting his remarks and distorted their significance. According to Ghali, the remarks quoted in the Jerusalem POST were taken out of context and were not compatible with the facts and Egypt's aspiration to continue the peace process despite obstacles.

EGYPTIAN SOURCES SAY OPEN BORDERS WILL BE VERY LIMITED

TA092006 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Open borders between Egypt and Israel do not mean that Israelis will be able to travel immediately to Egypt in their cars. This was stated today by Egyptian sources in Aswan. They said that during the first stages of the normalization, which is to begin at the end of this month, only one Israeli vehicle will be allowed to cross the border each month.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE DETERMINES SINAI EVACUATION ARRANGEMENTS

TA091142 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Jan 80 p 3 TA

[Text] The Israeli-Egyptian Joint Military Committee met in Al-'Arish yesterday. It determined the arrangements for the [Sinai] evacuation to the Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish line on 25 January.

The Egyptian delegation will arrive in the Sinai area on 21 January.

The joint committee also finalized the dates for conducting searches for missing IDF soldiers killed during the Yom Kippur and wars of attrition. The committee will convene again in Al-'Arish on 14 January.

USSR STRIVING TO DIVIDE ASIA, MIDDLE EAST WITH U.S.

TA091321 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Jan 80 p 7 TA

[Hagay Eshed commentary: "Afghanistan and Israel"]

[Text] The dramatic developments in Iran and Afghanistan are taking place at the same time as the Begin-As-Sadat meeting in Aswan and the reports--and subsequent denials--about the tightening of the military and strategic alliance between the United States and Egypt (regardless of Israel's full awareness of the issue). Is there a direct or indirect connection between these events? Where does Israel stand amidst these occurrences?

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is reminiscent of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea under the support and encouragement of the Soviet Union (the Chinese counter-invasion did not detract from the Vietnamese-Soviet achievement). These are links in the Soviet incirclement of China and the Soviet attempt to divide the Asian Continent with the United States. There is a tendency to forget that detente between the United States and the Soviet Union was mainly restricted to the European arena and was based on the balance of the division of Europe into two areas of influence as well as two symmetrical systems of military and economic alliances (NATO opposite the Warsaw Pact, the European Common Market versus COMECON). This balance was founded on a military balance of forces in the legitimization of the territorial status quo determined in the Germany pacts (the Ostpolitik) and the Helsinki conference.

This symmetrical system of East versus West does not exist either in Asia or in the Middle East. China's increasing strength and the tightening of its alliance with the United States disrupt this symmetry on one side of the continent. On the other side of Asia the symmetry is being disrupted by the upsurge of Islam and the power of oil being exercised by the Islamic countries against the West.

There has never been a detente in the Asian Continent. Asia has--and has had in the past--a mixture of a cold and hot war between the United States and the Soviet Union and between China and the Soviet Union, both through proxies or directly. This war is being waged in the Israeli-Arab arena, in Vietnam and Kampuchea and in Iran and Afghanistan. In the future, it may also be waged in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf countries.

It stands to reason that the Soviet Union is now exploiting opportunities compatible with a long-term effort directed eastward toward a rapid development of Siberia and the Soviet Muslim republics. All these elements combine into a concentrated effort to besiege China within Asia and to promote the awakening Islamic power. These also constitute potential dangers for the Soviet Union. Thus, it prefers to exploit its huge military advantage over the United States and the PRC and their combined strength in the Asia and Middle Eastern arenas. It is now becoming clear why the Soviets have concentrated their efforts in building a conventional military force which surpasses the strength of both the West and the PRC. It seems that the Soviets decided to besiege the PRC before it was too late, to gain control over the Muslim oil countries and thus force the United States to advance their confrontation resulting in the division of Asia into definite areas of influence between the two superpowers while limiting the PRC's share.

The division of Asia and the Middle East into two symmetrical areas of influence will include the United States, the PRC and Japan against the Soviet Union. It is not yet clear where the borderline will be in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East. The military, political and economic battle is now being waged over this line. The Soviet Union enjoys an initial advantage: methodical forces, strategic initiative and exploitation of legitimate opportunities. The Soviet Union uses for its convenience the poor social and economic conditions in the Asian countries which are fertile land in which to sow hostile propaganda against "U.S. Imperialism," against corrupting Western technology and against "Racist Zionism." Both these elements--poverty and hatred--are exercised by organized and well-trained communist parties and by direct and indirect Soviet military involvement as in the case of Kampuchea, Iran and South Yemen.

All these factors are operated according to the "extended Brezhnev doctrine," if one may call it that. According to this doctrine, the Soviet Union allows itself to send an army--be it in reply to either a real or imaginary request--to any communist country (or any country on the verge of communism). What happened in Afghanistan may happen in the future to Iran--or parts of it, in Azerbayjan and Baluchestan. The division of Asia will also be possible within Iran and other countries...and not only between the countries. [as published] And perhaps it will not be possible. This depends on a large extent on the U.S. and Chinese reactions.

We are now facing the stage of a "Soviet Pearl Harbor" against the United States and the PRC. It is too early yet to envisage the next stage, the stage of U.S. and Chinese reactions. It can only be assessed that there will be no peace and security in Asia, the Middle East and even in the Israeli-Arab conflict arena without the entire continent being divided into definite and restricted areas of influence following the European formula. According to all indications, this is the purpose of the Soviet offensive in the Asian arena. Such a division constitutes a sine qua non condition for establishing peace and security between Israel and its neighbors. An Israeli-Arab peace treaty and exclusive U.S. guarantees cannot solely assure it.

PERES ASSESSES JORDAN'S PREDICAMENT IN CURRENT SITUATION

TA091542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Interview with Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by Jerusalem radio correspondent Razy Barqay in the Knesset studios--live]

[Text] [Announcer] Hello, Mr Peres.

[Peres] Good afternoon.

[Announcer] Good afternoon. Well, first, has an invitation from King Husayn's office been received in your office?

[Answer] So far, no such invitation has been received.

[Announcer] And if such an invitation comes, will you respond and go to Amman to talk with King Husayn?

[Answer] I do not expect such an invitation. We do not have an open relationship with Jordan. In fact, yesterday I was busy all day long and did not hear such a report broadcast. It was only this morning, when I tuned to the Voice of Israel at 0700, that I learned there was such an invitation. I was very surprised. I do not expect such an invitation and, of course, I have not received it.

[Barqay] Mr Peres, is this denial given by you today as good as the denials you made in the past regarding meetings with King Husayn?

[Answer] First of all, check exactly what I said in the past. Now, I have nothing to deny. I am describing a factual situation.

[Question] Did you not meet with him in the past, either?

[Answer] I am leaving the past to historians. As always, I deal in the present and the future, and I do not think that I should in any way refer to things which were not publicized.

[Question] If you had met with him, and I emphasize the if, what would you have told him? What would be your arrangements regarding the West Bank?

[Answer] I would have told him that in my opinion he, too--not only us--is in extreme danger if a Palestinian state is established. I am not saying that by virtue of the fact that some parts of Judaea and Samaria unite with Jordan the picture will be entirely pink. This is not true. It will definitely cause new problems for him. But he must compare the problems which will be created for him as a result of the establishment of a Palestinian state, the problems created when he is pressured by a well-armed Syria with ambitions that are overflowing--certainly stronger than they have ever been--as well as by an extremist and militant Iraq and a Palestinian state. And we are forgetting the fact that in the Palestinain Charter there is also a call for overthrowing Husayn. He will find himself in an impossible situation. He will also find the Jordan River, which is now a quiet and open border, a turbulent and worrisome river. And since I believe that somehow Husayn, too, has learned from the wars and their results and is not particularly interested in having another war--he will only be harmed by it--he, along with us, should erect an edifice of peace which includes a fair solution to the Palestinian problem and not create situations which will endanger peace and himself together.

[Question] Is it realistic, according to information at your disposal, to believe it is possible to reach some kind of arrangement with King Husayn, at least an interim arrangement?

[Answer] If one looks at the past, Husayn changed his views several times. In fact, on many occasions he took the wrong positions as far as he himself was concerned. For instance, it is now obvious to all--and certainly also to Husayn--that his joining the Six Day War was a fatal mistake for which he paid dearly. He believed the Egyptian propaganda at the time, and I have seen--I am not talking about meetings with Husayn now--I have observed Husayn's policy--that he has made shifts in three ways and on three different levels: First, let us say, the inter-power level. Husayn has traditionally been pro-American and pro-Western. Now an element of doubt has arisen regarding his pro-Western position. Therefore, there is also an element of doubt regarding the U.S. attitude toward Husayn.

[Question] Peres, from the European personalities--the European leaders--with whom you are in contact, and who are also in contact with King Husayn, have you heard reports on remarks to that effect by King Husayn?

[Answer] Regarding his Western inclinations?

[Question] Yes, regarding his inclination....

[Answer] Yes, definitely. I have heard about second thoughts in Jordan and I think that it is being understood in Jordan that they have gone too far. The second is on the inter-Arab front. There were times when Husayn--in fact, until the Rabat summit--was going along with Egypt. Since Rabat he has turned to Syria and Iraq. Today, he understands that Syria and Iraq are not one entity, not made of one piece. This is a very problematic front. Neither can he remain alone in the Arab world. One must, however, remember that Husayn has been receiving financial aid from the Arab world at the same rate as Israel is receiving aid from the United States. He is now receiving $1.4 billion for arms. By the way, in a parenthetical statement, I would like to say that Husayn is benefitting from the fact that he has Palestinians in Jordan because about half a million Palestinians currently work in Arab countries and bring a lot of money into the Jordanian treasury.

The third front is the Israeli-Jordanian one. He must reply to the question: Would he like a Palestinian state with Habash, Hawatimah and 'Arafat--who will occasionally direct rockets at Jerusalem, but sometimes also at Amman--between us and himself. By the time he gets rid of them...he would not like another Black September in a territory which will be sealed off from him and against which he will not be able to act. Moreover, this is not only a matter of terrorism. If the PLO takes control of the Judaea and Samaria population, the population--led by the PLO--will not sit still until it overthrows Husayn. Thus, we are talking here about returning a favor or about an appeal to abstract good will; we are talking about very tangible interests. The moment the king turns away from the Western orbit, he also endangers his throne. I think Husayn must understand that the strong winds blowing from Iran, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are not favorable to the monarchy. In my opinion, kings in the Middle East today are on the frontline of danger to their lives. This is true in Saudi Arabia, in Jordan and in Morocco.

[Barqay] Thank you very much, Mr head of the opposition.

[Announcer] Thanks, too, to Razy Barqay.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL REPORTS FURTHER ON KARMAL 3 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

ID092301 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 8 Jan 80 ID

[Concluding portion of report on Babrak Karmal's 3 January press conference to foreign and domestic correspondents in Kabul--read by announcer; first part of press conference published in 9 January DAILY REPORT beginning on page S 1]

[Text] Question by the correspondent of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] radio and television: Allow me, respected Babrak Karmal, to ask a question on behalf of the DRA radio and television about the fate of the members of the Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the cabinet of Amin's government [words indistinct].

Answer: I have a written document with me right now which will be published by the newspapers at an opportune time. It is also possible that those to whom you refer may themselves give interviews. They [words indistinct] have not only expressed support and [word indistinct] for the new phase of the revolution but the fascist regime of Amin and his band (?have been severely criticized) by them and they have rigorously censured it. As declared on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] (?via the radio and television), with the exception of a handful who took part in all the criminal and devastating conspiracies of Amin and his band [passage indistinct].

Question by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent: Comrade Karmal, in your historic speech, you referred to a wide national front of the forefathers' land. Could you describe this a little further?

Answer: In reply to your question, I would like to say explicitly about the wide national front of the forefathers' land that not only have we announced this today but that this has been a basic goal and element of the policy of the PDPA.

In this new phase, we have promised the people of our homeland--and promise once again --that what we say we shall do. It is on the basis of this historical moral obligation of ours that we (?say) the things in which we believe [words indistinct] when we act, we have confidence in our action. Hence the (?details) and grounds for this front shall be prepared.

Of course, conditions vary in every society and every country, (?including conditions that apply to such a campaign). We shall carry out a study as to what kind of front should be created in the particular conditions that currently prevail in Afghanistan. (?The enlightened people) and national and patriotic forces (?shall be asked) to hold meetings among themselves so that views can be exchanged in order to specify the form such a front should take. But it is imperative that under the leadership of the PDPA a broad front composed of all national and democratic forces should be (?organized) with a political viewpoint so that circles [word indistinct] groups, organizations and individuals [words indistinct] which could, from a common platform and with common aims (?work for) the creation of a new society for an independent, progressive, free [words indistinct] Afghanistan.

Moreover, all the social and people's organizations including religious organizations and [word indistinct] nationalist religious leaders and the community of religious scholars and [word indistinct] shall participate in this wide front.

Question by the New York TIMES correspondent: In your view, is there anything hidden in this (?announcement) of Jimmy Carter, the President of the United States, when he said he regarded Hafizollah Amin's government as the legal government of Afghanistan?

Answer: I think that your answer has been given in the speech I made on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the PDPA [as heard] as to why Carter considers the presidency of Hafizollah Amin legal, so to speak. I have previously explained that parties and [word indistinct] representatives of American imperialism, in accordance with the inhuman system [words indistinct]. In truth, Carter branded himself as a participant in all the crimes of Hafizollah Amin. [passage indistinct]

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that at the end of the conference two of the correspondents, on behalf of the other journalists, cordially thanked Babrak Karmal for the answers he gave in response to their questions. The secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister said: It is a great pleasure for me to be always in close contact with (?journalists from friendly countries), and through them I send the message to all journalists that I am always ready, when answering your questions, to defend the honor, freedom, independence and dignity of our people and homeland, and say nothing but the truth (?and not a word) for the sake of propaganda and public deception.

I thank our Soviet friends and comrades and the GDR correspondent, and I hope that you will convey my fraternal greetings, on behalf of the PDPA, on behalf of the DRA Government and all the free and proud people of Afghanistan to the parties, governments and peoples of the friendly countries.

SARWARI RECEIVES 'COURTESY CALL' FROM SOVIET AMBASSADOR

ID091540 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry information department has reported that Asadollah Sarwari, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister, received a courtesy call from His Excellency Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev, Soviet ambassador to Kabul, at his office in the prime minister's chambers at 1300 yesterday and discussed with him bilateral matters and international issues.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT NO 2 ON GENERAL AMNESTY

ID091754 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Here is statement No 2 issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan following the declaration of a general amnesty for political prisoners:

Large groups of political prisoners numbering about 6,000, who survived bloodthirsty Amin's bayonets, were released from Pol-e Chearkhi prison and provincial prisons between 27 December, 1979 and 6 January, 1980. It is hereby announced that the limited number of prisoners who remain in Pol-e Cherkhi prison will be freed on Friday, 11 January, together with thousands of other prisoners in all the country's provinces.

The gates of all prisons in Kabul and the provinces will be opened to all political prisoners on Friday, 11 January.

In this way, except for a handful of the members of criminal Amin's band no more political prisoners will exist anywhere throughout Afghanistan.

There are rumors in the community that secret prisons existed in Kabul and other cities in Afghanistan. The government's responsible officials have taken all the necessary measures to obtain information about the existence of such secret places and of political prisoners therein. However, it is responsibly announced that there are no political prisoners whatsoever in any of bloodthirsty Amin's secret places. Should the dear compatriots have reliable information about the existence of secret places and private prisons of the savage Amin, they are requested to cooperate with government officials in order to discover them.

From now onward, the gates of all prisons will be opened for the observation of newsmen and international organizations.

Long Live Freedom!

GOVERNORS NAMED FOR 25 OF 28 OF COUNTRY'S PROVINCES

LD091805 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] On a proposal of the Ministry of the Interior, with the approval of the high council of ministers, and with the authorization of the president of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the following appointments have been made:

| | |
|---|---|
| Governor of Kabul | Dr Mahmud Habibi |
| Governor of Ghazi | Sayd Mohammad (Jawali) |
| Governor of Zabol | Ghoman Rasul Yusofi |
| Governor of Qandahar | Shahnawaz (Shirali) |
| Governor of Helmand | Mama Rasul |
| Governor of Nimroz | Ahmaddaloh Keshtmand |
| Governor of Herat | Mr [as heard] Tahmas |
| Governor of Badghis | 'Ali Aqa Radmehr |
| Governor of Balkh | Dr Khalil Ahmad Abawi |
| Governor of Farah | Ghani (Bakhtash) |
| Governor of Fariab | Sayd Mokarram |
| Governor of Jowzjan | 'Abdol Shokur (Dabir) |
| Governor of Ghorat | Aslam (Khalil) |
| Governor of Samangan | Jalil Porshur |
| Governor of Baghlan | 'Osman Rasekh |
| Governor of Qondoz | Fazlorrahman (Safi) |
| Governor of Takhar | Rasul Mohammad (Amirkhil) |
| Governor of Badakhshan | (Ali Beg) |
| Governor of Parwan | Ebrahim Dehqan |
| Governor of Nangarhar | Ziaratgol Afridi |
| Governor of Hamian | Daud [name indistinct] |
| Governor of Orozgan | Rahimollah 'Osuli |
| Governor of Paktia | Loy Shah |
| Governor of Laghman | 'Aziz 'Azem |
| Governor of Konarha | Qader Miakhil |

NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING FOR MARTYRS DECLARED

LD091836 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the day of national mourning]

[Text] The savage bloodthirsty Amin martyred tens of thousands of intellectuals, religious leaders, workers, tradesmen and toilers, engineers, scholars, physicians,

physicians, writers and the country's political and social personalities including a number of former ministers and prime ministers as well as more than 1,000 heroic members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [as heard] whom he arrested and imprisoned. The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] will try, as far as the available documents permit, to publish a list of those killed and martyred, and it therefore requests the dear compatriots and respected families who have lost their dear ones or whose whereabouts are not known to report via the municipal mail the name, identity and date of arrest of the person concerned as soon as possible to the central statistical office located in Microyan.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolution Council and the DRA Government, and Babrak Karmal personally, express utmost sympathy and condolence to all the families who have lost their beloved fathers, mothers, sons, husbands, brothers or sisters or other relatives. And in remembrance of those killed at the hands of the butcher Amin band, and as tribute to the memory of the martyrs, Sunday, 13 January is declared a day of national mourning. On this day, which will be a public holiday, memorial services will be held in all mosques, flags will be flown at half-mast over all government offices, a special book will be open for signing and expressions of sympathy at the Prime Ministry, and the radio and TV will broadcast special programs.

Peace be upon the pure souls of the martyrs.

KARMAL SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS TO POLAND'S GIEREK

JN091821 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] We have learned from the Foreign Ministry's information department that Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent the following reply message to Warsaw, addressed to Edward Gierek, Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee first secretary:

I express my sincere thanks for your congratulations and the (?congratulations of the Council of) State in the Polish People's Republic on the occasion of my election as secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [words indistinct] the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, government and people, has achieved a great success in defending and consolidating the gains of the patriotic and democratic Sawr Revolution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

[Words indistinct] I express my sincerest wishes that the friendly and (?close) relations between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the PZPR will be strengthened, in the interests of the two countries' masses.

LE MONDE CITES REBEL LEADERS AT PESHAWAR PARLEY

LD091651 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Patrick Frances dispatch: "Meeting of Muslim Rebel Leaders: Karmal Will be Next Victim"]

[Excerpt] Peshawar--In addition to the thorny if not insoluble problem of command facing these fiercely individualistic fighters, the main obstacle to unity among the rebel movements seems to be what attitude to adopt with regard to Zahir Shah, the former king now in exile in Rome whose name arouses definite interest when spoken in refugee camps in Pakistan. People in these camps can often be heard to say: "We will return to our country when there is a Muslim king there."

However, while some rebels tend to favor a return by the former sovereign, others, especially within Hezbi Islami--an organization which seems to be more radical and less tinged with religious extremism--are extremely harsh in their criticism of the exiled king's attitude: "The Afghan people," the movement's spokesman explained, "are not fighting to restore King Zahir but to establish a real Islamic republic." A National Liberation Front member pointed out angrily that while thousands of Afghans were dying with guns in their hands the king was living peacefully and safely in a luxurious exile. "Khomeyni fought to the end, right to the final victory. All that time 'our' king slept. It is up to the Afghan people and them alone," he stressed, "to choose their path."

In a neighboring room several fighters posed for an American television network. All available weapons, exclusive Soviet machineguns captured during the fighting, were proudly displayed. Their chests were crossed with full cartridge pouches. They stood up straight, almost at attention. Under their shawls their hands mechanically continued to tell the rosary.

There is a constant procession of all the international press representatives in the office of (Mangal Hussain), spokesman of Hezbi Islami. Under the gaze of two big photographs of Ayatollah Taleqani and Ayatollah Motahari you are assured that the Soviet intervention has in no way affected the rebels' morale. "If the Russians were to stop supporting the existing regime it would collapse in 24 hours," they asserted before explaining: "We are fighting a superpower but the people's support is more important than Soviet aid." They continue to claim, quite seriously, that the mojahedin control most of the country aside from the big cities. They constantly stress the difficulties the invaders will have in controlling the fortress formed by mountainous Afghanistan in which the rebels can hide easily and safely. In this connection they point to the relatively few losses so far suffered by the Muslim fighters. They also proudly point out that the Afghan people have a "special relationship" with war and that they have no need of any training: "We have in our ranks," they explain, "excellent officers trained in the USSR who know full well how to fight. They must now define a strategy for fighting against the occupiers." As for unity, they maintain that it exists in the field and confirm that the rebels have a radio transmitter which can be picked up from Pakistan.

What about attacking Soviets outside the country? What about hijacking Russian aircraft, for example? They say that this is a last resort, stressing how different the situations in Afghanistan and Palestine are. "The Palestinians are outside their country: We are fighting on our territory and we intend to fight to the end in this holy war." And at that point the discussion was immediately broken off for one of the daily prayers.

That leaves the problem of weapons and of possible external aid. They assure you that the Afghans love the American people but why does Carter attribute more importance to the fate of the shah--a tyrant--than to friendly relations with a whole people? The condemnations of the Soviet intervention by various countries are received with some skepticism. "Speaking is quite cheap," [in English in paper] they pointed out. Here in Peshawar the rebels are expecting more than words: money to buy weapons. There is no lack of it in the tribal area, they say with knowing smiles, while admitting that, in this problem, the Pakistani Government's position will have a determining influence.

Do they believe in victory? "God willing. We will try. It will be the will of God. Karmal may have the Russians behind him but we have God. Moreover we have seen Taraki die, and Amin fall within 6 months. Karmal will be the next victim. God willing, we will win."

CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS CHIEF EDITOR OF KABUL NEW TIMES

LD091739 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Patrick Brances interview with Kabul NEW TIMES chief editor (Rahim Rafat) in Kabul: "Do not talk about intervention but about military cooperation"--date not specified]

[Text] Kabul--(Rahim Rafat), chief editor of Kabul NEW TIMES, one of the two government newspapers now published in Afghanistan, seemed to be almost begging when he said: "Above all do not talk about a Soviet intervention." "Talk about military cooperation with the Afghan Government because that is the truth." He went on to explain: "The Soviet soldiers have not intervened but have liberated us and they have done so on a legal basis, at the request of the Afghan Government." When it was pointed out to him that the legal government at the time was Mr Amin's government he launched into a knowledgeable analysis of the machinery of power in a socialist regime: "In such a regime," he explained, "power is in the hands of the party. Amin wanted a monopoly of power but he did not constitute the legal government. Therefore it was the party which requested the USSR's aid to fight against a foreign intervention."

[Question] What exactly was the nature of this intervention?

[Answer] Counterrevolutionary, antiprogressive elements--puppets controlled by international imperialism and regional reaction--were mounting operations in Afghanistan from bases in Pakistan and China.

Of course, he admitted, Pakistani forces were not intervening directly but Pakistan placed its territory at the disposal of these elements and allowed them to train there. Furthermore these elements possessed U.S. and Chinese weapons. [answer ends]

When you expressed surprise that attempts to monopolize power by a "handful" of people necessitated intervention by several thousand Soviet soldiers, (Rahim Rafat) first disputed the figures given by the "imperialist" press with regard to the Soviet troops. "There is," he maintained, "a limited number of Russian soldiers in Afghanistan." He then explained that this handful of leaders did not rely for support on civilians but on the army and that they had planted officers sympathetic to them in command posts. "Therefore," he added, "the soldiers were forced to obey the orders they received."

[Question] How can the presence of almost 400,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan be explained?

"Some," he replied, "fled from Amin's regime and should therefore now return to their country. Others were feudal lords who had lost their privileges." When asked what he thinks of the possibility of restoring the monarchy he burst out laughing and asked: "Do you know of a single case in history when an overthrown monarchy was later restored?" Without denying the importance of the Islamic religion in Afghanistan he refused to talk in terms of a struggle between Islam and an atheistic regime. "What we are witnessing in Afghanistan," he specified, "is a clash between progressive ideas and reaction."

With reference to Mr Karmal's last press conference on Thursday, 3 January, he said that Mr Karmal above all discussed "Mr Amin's crimes and the suffering endured by the people under that regime."

He added that the new leader announced that the national front, "comprising all the patriotic forces and all democratic elements," under the banner of "antifeudalism and anti-imperialism" it will nonetheless not replace, (Rahim Rafat) observed, the People's Democratic Unity Party of Afghanistan [as published in English] which will remain the country's ruling body. [sentence as published]

During the interview (Rahim Rafat) talked at length about the release of 2,000 political prisoners from Pol-e Cherkhi prison on the outskirts of Kabul which he had just witnessed that morning. Some 3,500 prisoners had apparently been released the previous days. "There are now still 84 [as published: presumably should read 184] political prisoners in this prison," he specified, "most of whom have been imprisoned since the new regime came to power." (Note: Pol-e Cherkhi prison apparently now holds 80 members of the royal family, 70 members of former Prime Minister Maiwandal's group, 18 members of Amin's family and 16 Pakistanis.) According to (Rahim Rafat) almost all the prisoners were tortured, not at the prison itself but at the headquarters of the secret police (KAM) which was headed by Amin's nephew. Among the tortures used he mentioned the use of electric shocks (on the temples, fingers and testicles). The prisoners were asked if they wanted a drink and when they said yes a bottle of boiling water was inserted into their anus. "Several people," he maintained, "died in prison and this morning I saw relatives weeping for members of their families who have vanished." In Amin's time, he pointed out, "torture had replaced trials."

Several journalists who arrived by plane from Peshawar in the early afternoon noticed when they looked out of the windows of the Fokker a huge traffic snarlup on the eastern access to Kabul. Several hundred vehicles had come to a complete standstill. Indeed this was the result of the release of the Pol-e Cherkhi prisoners--an operation to which the new regime wanted to give great publicity. In the city the scene was quite fascinating: a huge, silent crowd waiting rather anxiously for the arrival of the buses bringing the released prisoners.

While we were talking to (Rahim Rafat) somebody came to ask him to write the headline to the report on this event. Without any hesitation he wrote on a sheet of paper: "The Door of a Dreadful Bastille Is Opened." [published in English]

BRITISH TV JOURNALIST DESCRIBES PATHAN REBELS

TA091647 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Interview on 9 January with British television journalist Roger Cooper by BBC announcer John (Tidmarsh) on the "Outlook" program--time not given]

[Text] Visually, some of the television material now coming from Afghanistan is quite stunning: rugged and mountainous. It's a breathtaking country. Last night I was watching a long report from the British television team who've been filming some rebel units in western Afghanistan, not far from the border with Iran. They were engaging a Soviet military convoy, so we were told, although Washington now says that Soviet troops have not been involved in any major fighting since they moved in. The rebels themselves could have stepped out of another century, when their enemy was Britain. Some of their equipment seemed to be of similar antiquity, but they looked a tough, courageous lot. And I thought I'd rather be with them than against them. Talking earlier today to Roger Cooper, who spent 2 weeks with the rebels last year, I asked him where they draw their support. [begin recording]

[Cooper] These rebels are the individual Pathan tribesmen, living in the mountainous area mainly to the south and southeast of the capital; in other words, they are running along between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Though this area is very mountainous, it has deep valleys, quite a lot of forest cover. So it's very suitable for guerrilla warfare. And the actual rebels, who consider themselves on a holy war, a jihad, are drawn from these tribal areas along there. But most of them are fighting really on an individual basis. They don't come very much under the umbrella of any of the organizations calling themselves representatives of the Afghan rebellion, and these are all based in Pakistan itself.

[Question] Would you call them fanatical?

[Answer] Yes, I think that's a fair word. They are very backward, medieval in matters of religion and, not so much Islam, as we see it in the rest of the Islamic world, but their own Pathan version. It's more a kind of code of honor than strict Islam, and they are very fanatical when it comes to matters of personal honor and so on.

[Question] Looking at some of the weapons they were using in the film I saw last night on television, they might have used the same ones to fight the British at the beginning of this century, last century.

[Answer] Indeed they might have done, because the commonest weapon that you see a tribesman carrying is a 303 Enfield rifle, the old weapons of the British Army infantry up to about 1950. And these are, in most cases, not the original ones, secondhand military equipment. They have been made in rather ramshackle armaments factories, little workshops in Pakistan. Another weapon you see, obviously more modern but not of any great caliber, is the lightweight Soviet assault rifle, rather like the old British Sten gun, the Kalatchnikov. Both of these have a very limited range of fire, not much accuracy and they aren't much good fighting against tanks or airplanes.

[Question] You spent some time with them, though. Did they impress you as fighting men?

[Answer] Quite honestly, no. This was partly because I didn't see any direct action. We were promised a lot of action. We went to an area where a garrison was being besieged and (Sir Don McCullen), who was the war photographer I was with, was of the opinion that this particular garrison would have been quite easy to take by a determined frontal assault. But the Pathan tactic has always been to wait till the enemy is cut off and go for stragglers and never have a head to head clash.

[Question] What about the opposition, the Afghan Army?

[Answer] Well, the Afghan Army, I think, has been very reluctant to fight fellow Afghans. We did have, when I was there, every day a visit from the Afghan airforce coming over in MIG's. We weren't sure, though, whether these were piloted by Afghans or Soviet pilots and, in point of fact, they did do some destruction to villages. But in most cases we came to the conclusion that they were somewhat pulling their punches. The bombs would explode on the edge of the village and there wasn't really much in the way of casualties or real destruction.

[Question] There is some suggestion now that the rebels would like to see the return of King Zahir, who's living in exile in Italy.

[Answer] Well, I'm personally rather skeptical about that. For one thing, the half-dozen rebel organizations in Peshawar were visited by an emissary from the king, and there's no doubt that these rebel organizations lack unity and leadership. Though I did think, in fact, that the king would be the man, but talking to them privately, I didn't really see that there was a great feeling for a return to the monarchy. Much more what they want, I think, is the establishment of a kind of Islamic republic, not, perhaps, the same kind that we've seen in Iran, but an Afghan version of a similar kind of thing. [end recording]

SOVIETS SEND 3,000 POLITICAL ADVISERS TO COUNTRY

OW100211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Kabul Jan 9 KYODO--The Soviet Union has sent into Afghanistan about 3,000 political advisers to join the military affairs advisers, informed sources here said Wednesday. The sources said that the Russian administrative advisers have taken control of Afghan Government offices.

There were a number of such Soviet advisers in Afghanistan during the government of Hafizollah Amin, who was ousted in the Soviet coup last month in favor of more pro-Soviet Babrak Karmal.

Stronger control by the Soviet advisers of the new Afghan Government is obvious, however, in such changes as strict censorship on the dispatches of foreign correspondents. The headquarters of the Soviet political advisers is believed to be situated in the 'House of the People,' the official residence of the president of the Afghan Revolutionary Council. Karmal has not been using the 'House of the People' since he took power. The house is guarded by unarmed Afghan soldiers. Sources [as received] of Soviet troops are seen coming out from the side entrance of the house from time to time.

The Afghan police is also now said to be under the control of the Soviet Union.

OFFICIAL OFFERS PROOF OF IMPERIALIST GUIDANCE OF REBELS

LD101055 Budapest MTI in English 0623 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 9, (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Kabul:

Abdul Kadr Azizi an official of the home security office of the Afghan Government showed Wednesday to journalists in Kabul numerous weapons and documents seized from counter-revolutionaries held by Afghan authorities. Azizi declared that these convincingly substantiated imperialist states' direct participation in preparing, arming and directing Afghan counter-revolutionary groups.

"The imperialist campaign around Afghanistan is false and fictitious," he underlined. It is aimed at converting [word indistinct] powers' intervention in our country's domestic affairs. The intervention has not ended after the change in December.

Continuing the official said that the home security office [words indistinct] of proofs to corroborate that the training and arming of counter-revolutionary groups is going on unabated in Pakistan. Subsequently attempts are made to dump these groups into Afghanistan.

Most of them, however, are captured by the Afghan authorities. Weapons made in the USA or China have been seized from the subversive elements. These elements had a large stock of English instigating handbills. These people also try to smuggle slanderous pamphlets into the country. The counter-revolutionary forces are urging the country's population to liquidate the achievements of the April Revolution, to oppose revolutionary [words indistinct]. The counter-revolutionaries [words indistinct] are unable to attain their goal and a considerable number of them were captured with the help of the local people.

The official of the Afghan home security office revealed that there were several centres in Pakistan for training Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The main centre, however, is operating in Peshawar. The training work is guided by Pakistani, American and Chinese instructors.

AFP REPORTER DESCRIBES PUBLIC MOOD IN KABUL

BK100659 Hong Kong AFP in English 0625 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Jan (AFP)--As a Soviet tank rumbles through the heart of this picturesque mountain capital, a turbaned Moslem taxi driver spat out an oath of contempt.

In fractured English, he voiced the mounting anti-Soviet sentiment that has set in here following last month's massive Russian military intervention and Moscow-backed coup. "One week, two weeks, Russian be here--okay. But soon we be Russian-killing, even if we die too".

Similar expressions of rage, indignation and resolve emerged from a string of informal talks earlier this week during four days in Kabul, which remains outwardly calm but tense. Though the anger is largely offset by resignation, the perception of the Soviet troops as an occupation force appeared to be gaining currency and spreading to all sectors of the traditional fiercely independent-minded Afghan society.

The anti-Soviet sentiment, partly prompted by the perceived atheism of orthodox Marxist doctrine, also appeared to be fueled by signs the Russians were digging in for an extended stay. Ill-will is running so high that foreigners who could be mistaken for Russians are warning each other against venturing into Kabul's ancient bazaar area, where several Russians reportedly have been killed since the Dec. 27 coup.

"Not one percent of the Afghan people support the Russian presence here," said an Afghan engineer, who also expressed what seemed to be widespread misgivings about the new Soviet-installed government of President Babrak Karmal.

Mr. Karmal, who has moved quickly to try to broaden his political base by declaring an unfulfilled general amnesty for political prisoners, seems to be irreparably handicapped by his Soviet connection. The image of the new president riding into town on a Soviet tank crops up repeatedly, depriving his regime of even the minimal credibility accorded the ousted government of the immensely unpopular Hafizollah Amin, who died in the coup.

Kabul is abuzz with reports of attacks on Soviet troops and rumors of large-scale defections among Afghan units said to have joined the Moslem rebels rather than be disarmed by the Soviets. One story circulating in diplomatic circles here holds that the staff of Eastern bloc embassies feared Afghan hostility so much after the coup that they stayed together in a different house each night for several days under a heavy Soviet guard. Another report to the same effect said Soviet artillery guns at scores of bivouac spots on the fringes of Kabul point inward toward Afghan barracks rather than outward to repulse any rebel attack.

But despite the profound Afghan discontent underlined by such reports, area specialists agree there is little likelihood of a strong, unified opposition emerging in the near future and scant chance it could bog down the Russians here the way the Vietcong hit the Americans in Vietnam.

Diplomats report the existence of some 60 disparate rebel groups who have been waging the 20-month Moslem insurgency spontaneously, locally and without any substantive coordination between themselves. The Vietnam parallel is also untenable because of the absence of any single leader capable of unifying the opposition in the same way as Ho Chi Minh.

Further, the Afghan rebels, unlike the Viet Cong are receiving no confirmed military support from outside powers comparable to that given to Ho Chi Minh's forces by China and the Soviet Union. "We are waiting for a leader," said an Afghan student working as a waiter. "If the mullahs declare a jihad (holy war), we are ready to fight and ready to die."

KABUL DAILY SCORES EEC DECISION ON FOOD AID

BK100750 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Kabul, 10 Jan (AFP)--The new Afghan authorities have hit out at a decision by the European Common Market to suspend food aid to Afghanistan in the wake of last month's Soviet-backed coup.

The government-run newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES said the decision by the EEC development aid commission was a bald-faced attempt to use food as a political tool for imposing foreign domination. It said the Afghans, traditionally a fiercely independent people, were "prepared to starve and die, but will not accept any assistance which is imbued with political subjugation."

Noting the stated reason for the aid cutoff, the paper said it had come at a time when "assistance" from the Soviet Union had increased to counter "provocative acts and interventions of the imperialists." "We are proudly prepared to reject the food aid program of the European Common Market if it is meant to exert pressure on us and make change the path we chose," the paper added.

REBEL AMBUSH ON ROAD TO PAKISTAN REPORTED

BK101042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Torkham, Pakistani-Afghan frontier, 10 Jan (AFP)--French correspondents arriving here by road today from Kabul, the Afghan capital, said Moslem guerrillas had barricaded the highway and opened fire on traffic.

There appeared to have been no casualties in the ambush, the correspondents said. They passed vehicles moving in the direction of Kabul, their windshields shattered by gunfire. The vehicles had come under guerrilla fire when they halted at a barricade of logs and bounders blocking the highway, the correspondents said.

About 200 Afghan troops with armoured car support quickly arrived at the site of the ambush, the correspondents said.

## BANGLADESH

### IRANIAN SPECIAL ENVOY CALLS ON AZIZUR RAHMAN 10 JAN

BK100955 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Ayatollah Hoseyn Anvari Nuri, special envoy of the Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni now on a goodwill visit to Bangladesh, called on the prime minister, Shah Azimar Rahman, in Dacca today. They discussed matters of mutual interest.

## INDIA

### CHARAN SINGH MEETS PRESIDENT, RELATES CABINET DECISION

BK091430 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Charan Singh met the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, this afternoon and handed over a letter intimating the decision of the cabinet to demit the office. He was with the president for about 20 minutes. When approached by newsmen, Mr Charan Singh declined to comment.

The union cabinet met this morning at the residence of the prime minister and approved the letter. It may be recalled that Mr Charan Singh had submitted his resignation to the president on the 28 of last August. He was then asked to continue in office until the Lok Sabha elections were over. All the cabinet ministers who were present in the capital including the deputy prime minister, Mr Chavan, Mr C. Subramaniam and Mr K.C. Pant attended the meeting.

### ISI: CONGRESS-I HAS 351 SEATS WITH 1 YET TO BE REPORTED

BK100703 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0619 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Congress-I parliamentary party will now be meeting at 2:30 pm on January 10 in the afternoon in the central hall of parliament to elect its new leader. The meeting was earlier scheduled for Friday. This has been announced by chief whip of the party in Rajya, Sabha Bisham Narain Singh, reports AIR [All India Radio].

The parliamentary party meeting will be preceded by separate meetings of the Congress-I parliamentary board and working committee in the morning.

An AIR correspondent says that they will review poll results and also discuss formation of a cabinet. President Sanjiva Reddy is expected to invite Indira Gandhi to form a new government soon after she is formally elected leader of the Congress-I parliamentary party.

With only one more result to come in, Congress-I has now secured a massive majority of 351 seats out of 524 results for which have been declared so far. Two results received over night have gone to Congress-I. From Bihar, Kamal Nath Jha defeated his Lok Dal rival in the Saharsa constituency. In Arunachal Pradesh former Chief Minister P.K. Thungan has won the Arunachal West Lok Sabha seat.

The Janata Party has directed its chief ministers not to resign following the party's reverses in the Lok Sabha polls. However Congress-I leaders have demanded that Janata governments in the states should quit office in the face of their party's defeat.

In Maharashtra, Congress-I leader Vasantrao Patil has said that state Chief Minister Shara Sharad Pawar should follow example of Devraj Urs and resign immediately after the Lok Sabha results.

In Tamilnadu State Congress-I Chief Playpermumal said his party is not demanding the resignation of Chief Minister Ramachandra but he himself should bow to the verdict of the people.

In Himachal Pradesh Congress-I leader Ramlal has said Chief Minister Shanta Kumar should tender the resignation of his ministry without any loss of time.

Two-Thirds Majority Obtained

BK100903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] As already reported in the Lok Sabha poll, the Congress-I has won a two-thirds majority in the house, the effective strength of which is now 525. With only one more result to come in, the Congress-I has secured 351 seats out of 524. The result of a lone seat is awaited from Baramula constituency in Jammu and Kashmir for which the Congress-I has not fielded any candidate. In this constituency Rajya Sabha member Mr Mubarak Shah of the National Conference was leading over his immediate rival, Mr Muzaffar Hussain Beg, independent, by over 25,000 votes when reports last came in.

Elections in the 17 parliamentary constituencies in different states will take place later to complete the polling for the 542-member Lok Sabha. Of the three results received overnight, Mr Kamal Nath Jha from Bihar and former chief minister of Arunachal Predesh, Mr P.K. Thongon, both of the Congress-I, were declared elected. The third result went to the CPI [Communist Party of India].

MRS GANDHI ELECTED CONGRESS-I PARLIAMENTARY LEADER

BK101024 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi has been unanimously elected leader of the Congress-I parliamentary party. The party met in New Delhi this afternoon.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent understands that the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, is expected to invite Mrs Indira Gandhi to form the government.

Addresses Working Committee

BK100943 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said that the policy and approach of the party will be seeking cooperation from everyone in the stupendous task which lies ahead both at home and in the international spheres. She was addressing the working committee meeting of her party in New Delhi today. Mrs Gandhi said her party should take the victory in the Lok Sabha poll in a spirit of the utmost humility. She made it clear that the Congress-I had never been vindictive in its approach nor shall its policy be based on vindictiveness. She expressed the hope that with the support and cooperation of the countrymen the party will succeed in its endeavor.

The working committee passed a resolution expressing gratitude to the people of India on the magnificent response to the Congress-I in the midterm poll. It says that by their massive mandate they have, in spite of considerable hardship and handicaps, vindicated the stand of the party and its president, Mrs Gandhi. They had also censored in unmistakable terms various acts of ommission and commission on the part of the Janata Party and the Lok Dal.

The resolution adds that the Congress-I, reinforced by the mandate of the people, promises to redeem its pledges and do everything possible to prove worthy of the trust and confidence. It renews its pledge to work for the removal of poverty and economic and social injustice. The working committee rededicates itself to the building of a democratic, socialist, secular and self-reliant India. In this great task, the Congress-I seeks the cooperation of all citizens, the resolution adds.

The Congress-I parliamentary board also met for some time this morning. It is again meeting in the afternoon. Mrs Gandhi was lustily cheered when she arrived at the party headquarters to attend the parliamentary board meeting. The Congress-I parliamentary party is meeting in the afternoon to formally elect its leader.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent understands that the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, is expected to invite Mrs Gandhi to form the government after she is formally elected leader of the parliamentary party.

PRESIDENT INVITES MRS GANDHI TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

BK101245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, has invited Mrs Indira Gandhi, leader of the Congress-I parliamentary party, to form a new government. A Rashtrapati Bhawan press communique says that the president has requested Mrs Gandhi to communicate to him the names of other ministers to be appointed to the Council of Ministers.

Earlier, the secretary of the Congress-I parliamentary party, Mr Venkatasubbaiah, and the chief whip of the party, Mr Bhisma Narayan Singh, called on the president and informed him formally that Mrs Indira Gandhi has been elected as the new leader of the Congress-I parliamentary party.

COMMUNIST-MARXISTS WARN AGAINST AUTHORITARIANISM

BK100944 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Politburo of the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] has called upon the left parties to strengthen their unity to face the situation created by the massive electoral victory of the Congress-I. The party also appeals to all democratic parties and elements in parliament to combine.

The Politburo, which has been meeting in New Delhi since yesterday, said in a statement: the massive majority of the ruling party might encourage the forces of authoritarianism to attempt to reestablish one-party rule at the center and in the states. The CPI-M blamed the Janata Party and the Lok Dal-Congress alliance for facilitating the swing towards the Congress-I.

KATMANDU: MRS GANDHI BLAMES U.S. FOR DESTABILIZING REGION

BK091640 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi has criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a danger for India and accused the United States of being responsible for destabilization of the region. In an interview with France's Europe-I radio station, Mrs Gandhi said although she blames the United States for destabilization of the region, that did not excuse the Soviets even though the past should not be forgotten, she added.

Asked about the risk of a new world war, Mrs Gandhi said that depends a great deal on America. She added that the new government in India would be changing everything, in India's economic, social and foreign policy.

## PAKISTAN

KARACHI REPORTS PRESIDENT CARTER'S REMARK ON AID

BK081708 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] On the question of appealing to congress to lift the ban on arms supplies to Pakistan, imposed last April, President Carter said that he had to consider three issues. He said he had to see if Congress was willing to lift the ban and he had to determine the amount and types of aid to Pakistan. Finally, he had to review the extent to which military and economic aid to Pakistan can be provided by other countries.

ENVOY TO MEXICO SAYS PAKISTAN WILL NOT AID AFGHAN REBELS

BK100208 Hong Kong AFP in English 0116 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Mexico, 9 Jan (AFP)--Pakistan will not give military aid to the close to half a million Afghan refugees based on its soil, Pakistani Ambassador to Mexico Abdollah Sa'id said here today. At a press conference, he also strongly condemned the Soviet "invasion" of Afghanistan as a "grave violation of norms of peaceful coexistence" and demanded immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces.

He added that although the Afghan refugees were in a "truly deplorable situation," they would not be allowed to use Pakistan as rear base for resistance to Soviet forces backing the new Marxist regime in Kabul installed last Dec. 27. "This decision contradicts Soviet statements that Pakistan plans to arm the Afghan refugees," the Pakistani envoy indicated.

OFFICIAL TO GO TO SAUDI ARABIA TO DISCUSS ISLAMIC MEETING

BK091542 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretary Mr S. Shahnawz is leaving tomorrow on a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia, where he will hold talks with Saudi authorities on a Bangladeshi proposal to convene an emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries in Islamabad to discuss the present situation in Afghanistan. He was invited by the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. They will exchange views on regional issues and bilateral matters.

CRICKET TEAM MANAGER DENIES PLAYERS MISBEHAVED

BK081526 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The manager of the Pakistan cricket team, Mr Justice (Syed Sadjan), has categorically denied the alleged misbehavior of the Pakistani players reported in a section of the press. Talking to newsmen at the Dacca airport before the departure for Calcutta this morning, Mr Justice (Sadjan) said they came to Dacca to offer good cricket matches and with the message of goodwill. We have the deepest affection and love for the people of Bangladesh, he added.

The manager said: We will visit Bangladesh if invited again and similarly the Bangladesh cricket team would be most welcome in Pakistan. Justice (Sadjan) expressed his sincere thanks to the Bangladesh Cricket Control Board and other authorities of Bangladesh for looking after them so well during their stay in Dacca.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT ASKS SUSPENSION OF RIGHTS OF FORMER OFFICIAL

BK091147 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr R. Premadasa, presented a motion in parliament yesterday for the imposition of civic disability on Nihal Jayewickrema, a secretary of the Ministry of Justice under the former government, on a recommendation of the special presidential commission.

Clarifying matters in regard to the motion, the prime minister said that although it was not a pleasant task to deprive a person of civic rights even for a short period, it was necessary to do so due to the responsibility (?given) to him. Forty allegations were (?proffered) against Mr Jayewickrema before the commission. Of these 18 were proved.

The prime minister said that not only in reference to two foreign nationals to whom passports were issued, but also in several other instances, according to the commission's report, action had been taken contrary to specified legal procedure. Mr Jayewickrema had used these powers in an improper way. Accordingly, the commission had recommended that his civic rights should be taken away. The cabinet, which considered the report, had decided that his civic rights should be suspended for 7 years. Therefore, this motion was being presented to implement that decision, which needed adoption by a two-third majority.